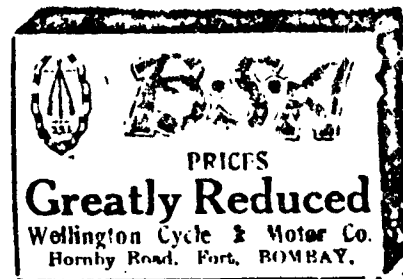


The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 286-

BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1925

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle:

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.		Local.		Mofussil.	
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15	Rs. 15
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 7-8
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 2-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8			

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local, Mofussil, Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

TICKETS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)

240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Guaranteed Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5 Dec.	RANPURA	NALDERAX	18,100
12 "	CHINA		16,953
19 "	DEVANHA		8,151
26 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
8 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
15 "	RANPURA		16,650
22 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847
13 "	RANPURA		16,227
20 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
6 Mar.	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
13 "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 "	RAZMAK		16,650
27 "	RANPURA		16,650
31 "	CHINA		16,953
3 Apr.	NALDERAX		15,993
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 "	RANPURA		16,227
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
8 "	RAZMAK		16,100
15 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22 "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua".
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
2nd Saloon to London £54, £44, & £36.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £30 and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.
Date about. Steamers. Tons.
10th Dec. 1925. MARGHA .. 8,278
14th Jan. WARFIELD .. 8,000
4th Feb. GHARINDA .. 5,706
18th Feb. GOLCONDA .. 5,316
18th Mar. DOMALA .. 8,441
8th April. MARGHA .. 8,278
20th April. DUMANA .. 8,427
10th May. WARFIELD .. 8,000
10th June. Cargo Steamer .. 6,080

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th Dec.	SICILIA*	Straits, China, Japan.
9th Dec.	LAHORE*	China, Japan, Straits, China.
22nd Dec.	DELTA	connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA
End Dec. 1925	MIRZAPUR*	Australia, China, Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR	connecting at Colombo with CATHAY
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN	Australia, Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Dec.	VASNA	Busrah via Karachi
5th "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
7th "	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
9th "	BANDRA	Busrah via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
9th "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
11th "	SHIRALA*	Karachi direct.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

*The S.S. "SHIRALA" will sail as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday 11th December and local Passengers can be booked by this sailing.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be ascertained from MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.



N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Comman-der.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5970	8th Dec.	19th Dec.
x Penang Maru	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	26th Dec.
x Wakana Maru	T. Habaki	1083	1st Dec.	26th Dec.
*Sado Maru	Sonoyama	3898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Toyooka Maru	S. Taji	7094	15th Jan.	19th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5815	29th Jan.	12th Feb.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Storage
Singapore	300	200	140	Rs.
Hongkong	475	320	215	145.
Shanghai	620	354	240	160
Kobe	800	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telep. No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up F80,000,000 10,000,000
Capital F40,000,000 5,000,000
Reserve Funds F40,000,000 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
AGENCIES AT ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Pekalongan, Semarang, Djoeja, Pontianak, Medjapourmas, Kota Radja, Solo, Sourabaya, Macassar, Tegal, Bandong, Palembang, Trilatan, Cheribon, Padang, Weltevreden.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN: Kobe.
CHINA: Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allocation on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
J. P. HOOGENSTEYN, Mgr. Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulphate, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint, Aspirin, Anti-malarial, Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturers.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans, Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a specialty in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO., Secretaries.

Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD. LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION OF A RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS OF Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager.

AMICHAND GOVANJL

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C. 4.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1906 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description, and cases.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like sound cake), sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vav), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude. No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign, board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA).

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AQUE MIXTURE for Malaria and Dengue Curative.

GERMICIDE a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.

FEVER DROPS best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.

LIVER SOLUTION best reliable antiseptic, purgative.

Coloqune Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc. also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES

IN ONE

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June,
1925 our charges for
Short Advertisements are as
under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short
Advertisements are in-
serted in these columns
at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and ad-
dress of the advertiser
is required, not neces-
sarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not
wish their names and ad-
dresses published will be
given a Box number.
The words: Apply Box
No.— Advertiser
Department, "Bombay
Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertise-
ments cannot be for-
warded, but can be ob-
tained at the office on
production of the vouch-
er.

Answers to advertise-
ments should be ad-
dressed as follows:—Box
Number— Advertiser
Department "Bom-
bay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to
advertisements are des-
troyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS for Johnson's Lake and Mucilage, that challenge competition for quality and price. For Business terms, apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay, No. 2.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for an up-to-date Laundry to be started in the Mofussil. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, age, and previous experience. Apply "Box" No. 1120, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

ACCOMMODATION for storing, about 75 pieces of household furniture, required, owner going abroad. Please quote lowest rent to Box No. 1113, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET. FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TO LET on lease of 3 years, two sea-side FLATS on first and second floor in Linden House, Apollo Bunder. The flat on second floor is TO LET immediately, while the flat on first floor is TO LET on 1st January. The rent of each flat is Rs. 200 per month. Please apply to AKBARALI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnate Bunder, Iron Bazar.

TO LET on short or long lease, a modern and self-contained FLAT in Matlihi Street, near W. I. T. C., completely furnished with cutlery, plate and linen, having verandah, dining, drawing and two bedrooms, with attached bath room, kitchen, servants quarter and store room, electric light, fans and gas. Monthly rent Rs. 250. Also garage if required. Apply Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR, 35 H. P. Six C. Magnat, Delgo. Dynamometer, totally new. Specially for High persons. Write MOULIDHARDAS c/o Mangonai Jasssingh, 67, Nagdevi Street, Phon. No. 25678.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE—STUDEBAKER New Type, seven-seater in best condition. See at PARMAR MOTOR SELLING AGENCY, Mc. her Building, Tardeo.

CHEVROLET, 5 seater, 1923 model, complete in every respect, and insured. Engine specially tuned for economy and comfort. Price Rs. 1,800 or near offer. Apply Box No. 1114, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

HOTELS.

MATHERAN RAILWAY STATION HOTEL Reduced charges for slack season up to 15th December, 1925. Rs. 3-12-0 per head per day. Ground floor accommodation with meals, Rs. 3-8-0 per head per day.

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

Phone 42484.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : BOMBAY

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5 lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Madova St., Fort, Bombay

KEIRO, M.M.C., Necromancer and Illusionist open to engagement up to January 1926. Magicians of India grab this offer quick! Going at half price! Best Austrian made Magical Apparatuses 50 Items. In one lot or singly. Saving Thro' a woman. Chinese Sword illusion with real Swords, the victory illusion, etc. All complete and ready for use. Working etc. will be taught free. Apply Box No. 1116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SOLID TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, newly made and of artistic design. TO LET on hire complete for drawing, dining and two bed rooms and kitchen, also cutlery and crockery if required. Owner going abroad. Apply Box No. 1112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

FINANCIAL.

K. RAMACHENDER, Proprietor of High grade manganese mines will remain in Bombay for one week at the Empire Hindu Hotel, Fort, and requests all interested in the development of mines to apply for particulars. Advance required 2 lakhs. A thoroughly bona fide offer of a very rich mine.

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British Experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

SAFE AND SURE CURE for LEUCODERMA PATCHES, etc., in four weeks. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW IDEA—You provide with few thousand rupees, I will provide you with an unique idea to Bombay to fetch weekly earnings of Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/-. Advertiser will work out to advantage while the Investor Controlling his Capital. Influential resident gentleman with cosmopolitan views and literary taste needed. Box No. 1121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification, and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and, recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

CANADA BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch
per insertion.
1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent
Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for Black annealed wire of 12, 14 and 17 S.W.G. which is available for sale at the Development Department Depot at Matunga. Full particulars can be had on application to:—

The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Mechanical and Materials Division,
Development Department,
Matunga (G.I.P. Ry.) BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTORS HAVE RECEIVED letters from Mr. A. R. Subedar and Mr. R. C. Sataria, Shareholders of the Company intimating that they will move the following Resolutions at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 12th December, 1925:—

From Mr. SUBEDAR:—

"I beg to propose that the qualification of a Director in the Company should be his own holding of 1000 (one thousand) shares of the Company instead of holding of 2000 (two thousand) shares as is at present."

From Mr. SATARIYA:—

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 75,000; instead of Rs. 30,000 as at present."

By order of the Board of Directors.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1925.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Manager of the British Indian Insurance Company, Ltd., to reach the undersigned before the 10th December, 1925. Applicants are requested to state what experience they have had of insurance work, what salary and conditions they are prepared to accept and what security they can offer for the proper discharge of their duties.

D. JOHNSTON, Chairman,
The British Indian Insurance Company,
Ltd.
C24543

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Chhaganlal Ambaram Mistry, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor, lately residing at Khetwadi 11th Lane, outside the Fort, of Bombay.

KESHAVLAL CHHAGANLAL MISTRY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the son of the deceased abovesaid, residing at 5th Kamatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir, NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.

Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of November, 1925.

Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24559

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they
are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

LÉGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED SALEH JUSUB has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situated on the Western side of the Mahomedhussein Kambekar Street, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1041 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1319, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the East by the Hussein Kambekar Street, on the West by the property of Haji Hussein Haji Abdul Rahman and on the South by the property of Joonaos Noor Mahomed, and which premises are assessed under B Ward No. 992 and Street No. 60.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1925.
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C24557

NOTICE.

ALLEN-LIVERSIDGE (INDIA)
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company claim the proprietorship of the Trade Marks or Labels here depicted.



Trade Mark



Registered Trade Mark

The said trade marks have been purchased by the Company from Allen-Liversidge Limited, the former owners thereof. The first Label is used on all dissolved acetylene, portable acetylene lamps, generators, household plants and other acetylene apparatus and accessories, and the second is used on Dissolved Acetylene in solid drawn seamless steel cylinders for use in welding and cutting of metals for illuminating and other purposes and accessories thereon. The said Labels denote the goods manufactured by the abovesaid Company and are used so as to distinguish such goods from the like goods of other manufacturers or traders.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Allen-Liversidge (India) Limited.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice that appeared in Wednesday the 2nd instant's issue of our paper regarding the Trade Marks of Allen-Liversidge (India) Limited, we have to point out that the first Trade Mark represents a six pointed STAR with two capital red letters "A. L." in the inside, and the word "Trade Mark" at the bottom as shown in the sketch above and not a square as wrongly printed in the Wednesday's issue.

C24543

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeding home:—
One Jacobian Settee with 4 Cushions, dining table, bronze flower pots, electric lamp, etc.

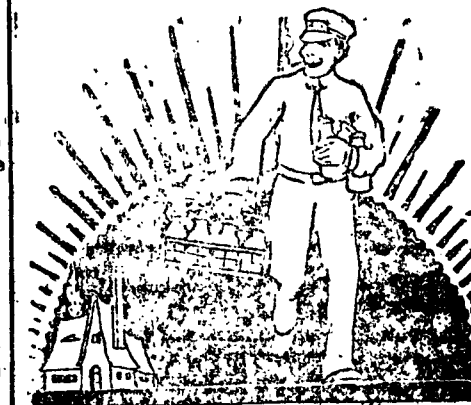
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Secondhand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 Secondhand rubber-tyred Office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Water Horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

JOHNNY LINES



The EARLY BIRD

A Picture which will Make you Laugh!

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

In addition to Johnny Lines Picture

By Special Request at 10 p.m. only

HARRIS & LAWIE

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MISS DIAMOND

Will give a Complete Change of Programme

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME !!!

The Splendid Picture

Vikrama Charithra

OR

"Vikrama Outwitted"

Produced by

SARASWATI FILMS CO.

will be screened at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Chamey Road,

Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

THE VISWA-BHARAT-LUXMI EXHIBITION

Bombay (Dec.-Jan., 1925-26)

AT THE
COTTON:
GREEN:
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OPENING DATE:
The 23rd
December, 1925

AN ALL-INDIA SHOW ORGANISED FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANUFACTURERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co. Ltd., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, will kindly handle all packages of Exhibits at half their scheduled rates.

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AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE
PRESENTS
HISTORICAL PRODUCTION
CHHATRAPATI-SAMBHAJI
CHHATRAPATI-SAMBHAJI
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AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

To obtain Health and Strength
take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-Sink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

Horlick's Malted Milk
Is made in a moment, no cooking. It is the most perfect of all Children's and Bazaar.

Health and Strength.

CALCUTTA BOMB FACTORY CASE.

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2. Today the Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. Nelson, District and Session Judge, Chittagong, as President and Mr. Ahmed Sessions Judge of Burdwan and Mr. S. C. Sinha Police Magistrate of Sealdah as members, proceeded with the hearing of what is known as the Dakshineswar Bomb Case in which Harinarain Chandra and eight other Bengali youths are charged with conspiracy and possessing explosives and arms and ammunition without license under Sections 4 (B), 5 and 6 of the Explosive Substances Act, 19 (A) and (B) of the Indian Arms Act and Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the Crown, said that all the nine accused were found together in a house at Dakshineswar about ten miles north of Alipuri. There was a train dacoity in Oudh known as the 'Kakori dacoity' and in that connection the police were on the look-out for absconders. On the receipt of information the police obtained a search warrant and early on the morning of November 10 a police party went to Dakshineswar and surrounded two houses. Being told by the inmates that a mistake had been made the police went to another house and surrounded it. The house was in a secluded quarter. The doors were closed. The police forced open the outer door when a young man came out and he was immediately arrested. One inmate went to the roof and soon smoke was seen issuing from there and some torn pieces of paper flying about windows, which were picked up by the police. This man was arrested on the stairs. In one room three men were found lying ill in bed and one man was attending. In another room two boys were found lying ill and another youth was attending on them. In a third room which was used as kitchen and dining room there was an almirah in which stores were kept. Some old books were found in a book-shelf. In the almirah were found several bottles of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, a bottle of glycerine and a live bomb. The Advocate-General said this bomb was of a more dangerous type than what had yet been found. He said many of the other kinds of bombs previously seized in or about Calcutta. There were also found test tubes, glass funnels, a plumb, thermometer, a Webb's patent six-chambered revolver fully loaded, a pistol

eighty-six cartridges, a quantity of gunpowder, some rubber solution, iron nails, some notes and instructions on shells and also on preparation of seventy-two items of explosive substances. The notes began as follows:-

"The aim of the present work is to place into the hands of revolutionary people such a weapon as explosive materials." In the first chapter these notes described the ways of preparation of explosive materials. There were also found several documents containing instructions for the preparation of explosives and several hand-drawn maps of neighbourhood. Some account books were also found.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2. Continuing his opening the Advocate-General said in one room was found a copy of industrial and manufacturing chemistry containing a chapter dealing with the manufacture of high explosives and chemicals. An envelope addressed to Panindra Nath Ghose, a clerk on steamer, "Arankola" dated September 26, was found written in Bengalee by one Prafulla showing an indication how revolvers, arms and ammunitions were smuggled from Japan, Singapore and Far East through various employees of steamships. The Advocate-General next said these nine persons were living in an unusual and suspicious manner in seclusion and in two rooms were found explosives, arms and ammunitions and materials and instructions of such preparation. Counsel characterised the house to be a miniature bomb or explosive factory. Proceeding the Advocate-General said accused Debi Prasad Chatterjee a co-sharer of that house made a statement but while it was being written by Mr. E. W. Duckfield, Additional Police Superintendent, accused tore it off and refused to make further statement. Accused Dhribesh Chunder Chatterjee as found in account book had withdrawn Rs. 11,200 from Calcutta Improvement Trust in August last. It was significant that accounts showed that on credit side there was a sum of Rs. 8,000 and on debit side Rs. 11,000. On November 6 one of the accused was found coming out of a house in Sovabazar, with two others. The police searched Sovabazar house and arms and explosives were found. First witness E. W. Duckfield, Police Superintendent, who was in charge of search of Dakshineswar house gave a detailed description of the search and identified the articles found there. Mr. W. Robson, Chief Inspector of Explosives, India, deposed that he went to the house while search was proceeding. He placed the bomb in a bucket of water. Contents were examined by a chemical examiner, who reported it was a highly explosive and sensitive bomb, range being thirty to forty yards. Examination of Mr. Robson was not concluded when the Court rose.—A. P.

"BEEHIVE" BRANDY No. 1.



"Beehive" Brandy offers the most remarkable value at the price.

Besides the well-known Quari Bottles, it can be had of all Wine Merchants in Flasks as here illustrated.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Second day of Parsi-Hindu contest, Quadrangular Cricket, European Gymkhana, 10.30 a.m.

S. S. "China" with English Mails of Nov. 19 due at 6 a.m.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Lala Lajpat Rai arrives in Bombay, by the Punjab Mail (Grant Road Station), 11 a.m.

"Cawnpore Congress and Next Step" speeches by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Satyanarayan, K. K. Narayan and others. Mr. Jannadas Mehta, presiding. Gaity Theatre, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

Public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Sandhurst Road on "The Profession of Journalism in India" by Mr. A. S. Rajam, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

S. S. "Rampura" with English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Last day of Parsi-Hindu contest, European Gymkhana, 10.30 a.m.

	Sunrise	Sunset
Dec. 4 (Fri.)	6h. 57m.	6h. 0m.
Dec. 5 (Sat.)	6h. 57m.	6h. 0m.
Dec. 6 (Sun.)	6h. 58m.	6h. 1m.
Dec. 7 (Mon.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
Dec. 8 (Tues.)	6h. 59m.	6h. 1m.
Dec. 9 (Wed.)	7h. 0m.	6h. 1m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30	
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45	
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21.5	
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25	
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7.0	

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for passengers for the Metro-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sonand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock instead of at 11 a.m. as previously notified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to 6 per cent.

LALAJI'S ARRIVAL TO-DAY.

Lala Lajpat Rai is arriving here to-day (Friday) at 11 a.m. by the Punjab Mail at Grant Road Station.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption of land lines, telegrams for Turkey will be accepted at senders' risk, as regards delay.

ADDRESS TO MR. BAPTISTA POSTPONED.

Owing to the death of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra, the presentation of the Address to Mr. Joseph Baptista by the East Indian Association on behalf of the East Indian Community has been postponed. The exact date will be announced later on.

MATERNITY HOME AT MAHIM.

A public joint meeting of the Mahomedans and Hindus will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in an open space behind Mahim Durgah to consider for the Maternity Home at Mahim. Mr. Fazulbhoy Ibrahim Rahimtulla will preside.

JARTHOSTI FASLI SAL MANDAL.

The Adjourned Annual General Meeting and Special General Meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 4 p.m. in Mr. Merwanji Cama's Office. You are especially requested to attend.

MAHIM RESIDENT'S MEETING.

A public meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans of Mahim will be held under the presidency of Seth Jaffer Ibrahim Rahimtulla at Mahim, to-day (Friday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the desirability of having a Maternity Home in the locality.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Wednesday 9th inst., at 6 p.m.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

Professor E. A. Parker of Wilson College will deliver a lecture on "The Necessity of

Public Lecture (the 8th instant) at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan will preside.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ELECTION.

Mr. Mahabandas Vissani Khimji J. P. has been duly elected as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust in place of Sir Farshodadas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.L.A., who has taken six months' leave of absence.

CLERKS' UNION CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The special general meeting of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., which was called on Saturday last (the 28th ultimo) in the office of Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, has been adjourned to Saturday next (the 5th instant) at the same place to be held at 4 p.m.

YOUTH WEEK ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

To-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) the Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition will be open from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. On Sunday it will be kept open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Exhibitors are requested to call at the exhibition on Monday next between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to take delivery of their exhibits.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

In the Samaj Hall, Girgaon, on Saturday the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) there will be a tea party in honour of Mr. D. W. Kerkar, B.A. (Cantab.) I.C.S. and on Sunday the 6th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) the unveiling of portrait of late Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar. Mr. Kerkar passed the I.C.S. Examination in 1923, taking second rank among the successful candidates. In 1924, he passed the Cambridge Tripos Examination with First Class Honors in Mathematics and was declared a Wrangler. He now returns to India having been posted to the Bombay Presidency.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 5th instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A meeting of the representatives of all the Unions will be held in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Sunday (6th instant) at 5.30 p.m.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

The Bombay Provincial Hindu Conference is to be held in Bombay on the 5th, 6th and 7th instant in the pandal specially erected near the French Bridge, Chowpatty. All those who have already enlisted their names for volunteers and others who are desirous of offering their services at the ensuing Conference are requested to present themselves at the pandal to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. sharp. Grouping and allotment of work will be done at this meeting. It is expected that a good many people will show their enthusiasm and love for this work by enlisting their names among volunteers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10.30 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 2.30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 12.30 p.m. on the 2nd instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" carrying Bombay mails of 28th ultimo ex. S. S. "Razmak" left Aden at 5.30 p.m. on the 2nd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on Sunday noon the 6th.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 29th ultimo and left there at 6 a.m. the following day.

The Clan Line s.s. "Keith" arrived in London on the morning of 30th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Harmodius" arrived in London on the evening of 29th instant.

MUNICIPAL LABOURER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Shambhu Magha, a labourer was working on the drainage works of the Bombay Municipality at Clark Road on Wednesday evening when suddenly an overhanging portion gave way and he was buried underneath. When he was extricated he was found dead, death being due to haemorrhage caused by fracture of the skull. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jur returned a verdict of accidental death.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH STUDENT'S GATHERING.

The 5th Social Gathering of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya will be held at Vidyapith Residency on the 5th instant at 1 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi will preside. The programme includes, games, Ras, Folk-tale and folk-songs and gymnastics and dramatic performances. Post graduates are requested to send for their passes.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/9.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 96/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 97/13.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/0.
6½ per cent. B'way Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1924 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1924 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1924 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1920-49 Rs. 100/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet, more sellers.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 3.
Ready:—21-3.
Vaidya Magar:—Opening 21-2.9. At 6 p.m. 21-2.9.
Vaidya Posh:—Opening 21-3.9. At 6 p.m. 21-3.0.
Teji Mandi:—Opening 21-3.0.
Vaidya Posh:—Opening 21-3.0.
Vaidya Maha:—Opening 21-3.0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 3.
Ready:—71-15.
Vaidya Magar:—Opening 72-1. Lowest 71-15. At 6 p.m. 71-15.
Vaidya Posh:—Opening 71-14. Lowest 71-13. At 6 p.m. 71-13.
Vaidya Maha:—Opening 71-12. Lowest 71-11. At 6 p.m. 71-11.
Teji Mandi:—Opening 71-12.
Vaidya Posh:—Opening 71-12.
Vaidya Maha:—Opening 71-12.
Tone:—Market quiet.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 2.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1969/90 486 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 493 + 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 4100 3/8 + 1/16.
Conversion Loan 475 1/4 - 1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. 4102 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. 4105 + 3/4.
Consols 2½ per cent. 435 3/8 ex. + 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 1/8 67 1/8 ex. + 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 50 1/4 Ex. - 5/8.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
Future Delivery Prices:—
January 10.25+06
March 10.28+06
May 10.28+06
July 10.22+06
Oct. 9.96+05
Nov. 9.91+06

EGYPTIANS.

January 17.9C-05
Exchange Belgium 10695.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

After making an enquiry regarding the official functions which may properly be held during the period of Court-mourning, His Excellency the Viceroy has decided to hold the levee in Calcutta, previously cancelled on receipt of the news of Queen Alexandra's death.

Delhi.—Major Parsons, Deputy Secretary to Government of India in Foreign and Political Department, underwent a serious operation in the Hindu Rao Hospital, on Monday last, and is making satisfactory progress.

Delhi.—General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur of Nepal who has been attending the Northern Army Command manoeuvres, has arrived in Delhi from the Frontier and will halt here for a few days.
Delhi.—Lieut. General Sir Andrew Skeen has been appointed Chief of the General Staff for term of three years. Mr. Earnest Burdon, Army Secretary, has been granted six months' extension in his appointment.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa has fixed 30th January as the date on which the Annual Provincial Olympic Sports will be held at Patna.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.
B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/8 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/8 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/8 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/8 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M D A 1/8 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/8 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/8 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Pres. 325.
Bank's buying 5 m/st D. A. Pres. 990.
Bank's buying D. D. Pres. 975.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 118.
Bank's buying D/st D. D. Rs. 114.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-1.3.
London—Paris Pres. 126.75.
London—Switzerland Pres. 25.14.
London—Brussels Pres. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

SHANGHAI—
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BEGINNING OF END OF STRIKE.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN RESUMING WORK.

As was expected the mill operatives did not resume work by leaps and bounds on Thursday and the total number of those who went to work showed a figure of only 10,737. This is due to two reasons, viz (1) some of the mills are not ready to work immediately owing to the sudden decision of the mill-owners, the mills having remained idle for more than two months. They have therefore to make some preliminary preparations such as informing the men in charge of various departments to get men under them in sufficient number to work the mills, etc., and (2) the operatives who are still in Bombay are not yet fully aware of the resolution of the mill-owners to restart the mills on the original wages. So, those men who come to know of the latest development go to work, and they are admitted. Then, there are some mills who open the gates in the morning but cannot start the engines as the operatives working in the mills are either out of Bombay, or, if in Bombay, do not come in sufficient number to justify the working of the engines.

Among the mills that started engine on Thursday were Sir Shapurji Broacha, Asar Virji, Crescent, Jamshed, Dawn, Mathradas, Fazalbhoy, Pearl, Monmedonoy, Kasturchand, Indian Bleaching, Bombay Dyeing, Alliance Silk, Finlay, Tata, Gold Mohur, Kohinur and Swan. They started work even with a small complement of hands with a view to inform the other operatives that the mills were now working and they should no longer stay away at home. The largest number of men out of the 10,000 who went to work were in the Mandvi Petit (500), the Sir Shapurji Broacha (500), Bombay Dyeing (450), Gold Mohur (400), Asar Virji (350) and Mathradas 275. In other mills, the number averaged between 200 and 300.

The Relief Committee organized by the labour leaders have not yet entirely discontinued giving relief in view of the fact that all the mills have not yet started work in full swing. They are, therefore, giving relief in a small measure to those operatives whose mills are not yet opened for work. As soon as all the mills start working they would discontinue giving relief.

MILL-OWNERS' GRATITUDE.

THANKS TO GOVERNOR.

The committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association have addressed the following letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in connection with the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty.

The Committee have also wired their grateful thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for the relief given to the Cotton Mill Industry of India.

"Sir, The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have received with genuine gratification the Ordinance issued by His Excellency the Viceroy, suspending the Cotton Excise Duty from 1st December as a preliminary to the total abolition at Budget time next year.

My Committee have already wired their grateful thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy, but they feel they would be failing in their duty if they did not take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of gratitude to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for his strong and unceasing advocacy of the claims of Bombay's premier industry, to that bare justice which the in-

DEATH OF INDORE OFFICIAL.

ZEALOUS SERVANT OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

INDORE, Dec. 1.

Mr. K. Sitaranjan, Secretary to the Cabinet Committee, and before that, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, died last week, after a brief period of illness. His ability, tact and unpretentious geniality endeared him to all who came in contact with him and his loss is deeply felt by all the officers of the State. He was a zealous and devoted servant of the State, and the tragedy of his death has drawn much sympathy as he left behind him a young widow and three children to mourn his loss.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rangoon.—It is understood that the date originally fixed for the first meeting of the New Legislative Council has been altered and that it is intended to summon the Council to meet on 18th December instead of on 17th December, the sessions lasting for three days.—A. P.

Calcutta.—At the opium sale to-day 250 chests of Bazaris opium were offered for sale, but only 55 chests were sold as there were no buyers for the rest. The total proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,47,775.—A. P.

Rangoon.—His Excellency the Viceroy has rejected the application of Mr. U. Chit Hlaing, Barrister, for the transfer of his case under Section 124 (A), I. P. C., for making seditious speeches at Kanyangon on May 7th and 8th last from Hantha-waddy Sessions Court to any court in India for trial.—A. P.

Industry has at last received at the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

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WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
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Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Fort Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HUMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.
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TO THE GOAL

By
SOHRAB A. CALIANIWAHA

All nature wear one angry frown
To crush you out—still know my soul
You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1925.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Bengal and Assam are pretty hardened to the eccentricities of court-awards when European planters are charged with man-slaughter; and the victims generally are "garden-coolies." The recent acquittal of Mr. Beattie, manager of a tea-estate in Okha, seems, however, to have caused a mild sensation, in Bengal Mr. Beattie was prosecuted for culpable homicide and grievous hurt, but a jury, loaded with his own countrymen at Jorhat, declared him innocent. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes an appeal for giving some sort of a monetary restitution to the widow, and from the press-agitation it is evident that the verdict of the special jury has not given satisfaction to the public. The peculiar process of the law has found Mr. Beattie blameless. In tea-gardens, strange things happen and when people complain they are supposed to inflame racial feeling for political effect. The imputation is false and the story of the enlarged spleen has become a classic in Anglo-Indian trials. We should not be surprised at the verdicts of special juries, for special juries are a reserve-right with a racial purpose. As far as

the Court-investigation goes, Mr. Beattie has emerged an honourable man, while the dead Indian, Telhoo, figures as an individual with a very weak constitution. A little altercation followed by a little muscular handling by Mr. Beattie left him dead; the miserable man fell over a drain and gave up the ghost. The accused was nevertheless a little rough in dealing with Telhoo, because while he is legally blameless, mild treatment of Telhoo would certainly have saved the life of a "coolie." It is difficult to obtain "coolies" and it is, to say the least, uneconomic to attempt imperial experiments at the risk of the labourer. In the preliminary enquiry, a *prima facie* case had been made out against Mr. Beattie but that gentleman claimed the right of a special jury who by the usual majority found Mr. Beattie a guiltless and much-wronged man. The Indian element voiced dissenting opinion, but what counts is the white majority furnished by the statute. When Tennyson's Farmer went galloping on his horse, he sat oscillating with the refrain "Property, Property." The European accused in India goes about their court-business, saying "Majority, Majority."

The evidence adduced in the case suggests that the trial was unsatisfactory. Two years ago, the deceased, Telhoo, had left the garden governed by Mr. Beattie. According to the evidence, Mr. Beattie had once beaten Telhoo's wife while serving in the Okha garden and he had been the subject of a criminal charge on that ground. Telhoo left for service in another garden, but apparently their relations were somewhat strained after the separation. The present trouble arose when Telhoo ventured to appear in the territory owned by Mr. Beattie. The accused said that there was an altercation with Telhoo when he tried to snatch away a stick from the hands of the audacious labourer. According to the defence, Telhoo was chased by Mr. Beattie and in the mela he "jumped the drain at the side and fell very heavily on his face." There were two principal witnesses for the prosecution. The Civil Surgeon deposed, that death was due to the rupture of the spleen and "the consequent bleeding into the abdominal cavity"; indeed he held that the fracture of the rib must have been "due to a violent attack as the man was lying down." He further affirmed that "it could not be caused by an ordinary fall on the ground." Now the defence alleged that death must have resulted from Telhoo dropping on the ground. The accused in his statement said:—"I told Telhoo to get on to the Government Road. He stood there and paid no attention. I went up to him and again told him to go on the Government Road. He did not go away. I caught hold of his stick, snatched from him and he fell. I chuckled the stick behind me, caught his arms, helped him up and told him to go on the Government Road." Mr. Beattie was by his own testimony not only non-violent, but extremely boy-scoutish in helping the man up; the fall however was fatal in spite of Mr. Beattie's assiduity. For a fall to prove fatal, the ground has got to be hard, but unfortunately there was no evidence to support that aspect of the case. The police-officer who investigated the case said:—"The track through which the deceased was alleged to have run passed over a field and then over grassy undulating land and the place where he was alleged to have been overtaken by the accused was a meadow and he did not find any hard clot or other hard substances there."

The garden "coolies" who die in collisions of this kind suffer from enlarged spleens and Telhoo's spleen must have been immensely enlarged since he perished by falling on irresponsible earth. The case is over, the jury has acquitted the accused. Had the judge ordered a fresh trial, precisely the same verdict would have been returned by a special jury, and a special jury of local planters would have been claimed by the accused in order to protect himself from racial animus. He enjoys extra-territorial rights in the country and we should not blame him for exploiting the privilege; but law is not everything. When the report professing to abolish racial distinctions was signed, Sir Harisingh Gour said that it was an ingenious way of perpetuating racial distinctions. We have no doubt that if Telhoo and Mr. Beattie were in the reverse role, the outcome of the trial would have been different. The European has no enlarged spleen and the Indian has not the outrageous immunity of a racial jury. These things, however, occur not only in tea-gardens but in all other spheres of conflict. Not very long ago, a planter of the name of Reed was acquitted by a special jury of course, when the case was that he fired at a worker who showed

some scruple about the surrender of his daughter Hira. Reed called for Hira, said the prosecution, but it was alleged that the planter had lost his way and ejaculated in his distress the Anglo-Hindusthani query "Here road hai?" Reed was discharged, and he was justified on the ground that a fellow like him reared up in a Christian home was incapable of any moral enormity. Lord Reeding was then fresh in his enthusiasm for justice to India and in a famous speech he condemned acts of European discourtesy and violence. He said:—"Neither can it be that the results of the trials of Europeans concerned in criminal cases arising from acts of violence or from improper conduct have always given satisfaction to the public. I have been made aware of a very prevalent feeling amongst Indians that in such cases strict justice does not always result when a European is concerned and it can not be said that the result of such trials always satisfies the public conscience." After the lament came the effort to equalise terms of Indo-European trials and give justice a chance of asserting itself. We wonder if he is still satisfied with the results of a wrong and criminal system of privileged procedure.

FAIRNESS OR FLEXIBILITY?

In his interview to the "Bombay Chronicle," Sir Victor Sassoon has made some very pertinent remarks about the relation between the repeal of the excise duty and the policy of high exchange pursued by the Government of India. If Exchange is raised by 12½ per cent, the advantage given to the mill industry does not amount to any concession at all. While the political complexion of the injustice is removed, the favour done to Manchester by the levelling up of Exchange at 15h 6 5/16d is much greater than the apparent disadvantage involved in the suspension of the Excise Duty. Sir Victor Sassoon realises the fact and we wish the mill-owners will be able to pluck up courage and declare their views on the conflicting effects of a high Exchange. The psychological position is very interesting. If next March the Government announce the reduction of the import duty, the mill-owners may appear churlish in their complaint about the deprivation of the advantage granted by the present decision when really their objection would be valid.

Although the "Manchester Guardian" and the Lancashire M.P.'s have condemned the decision of Government, the local Trade Guilds have in plausible terms reconciled themselves to the Ordinance. They say that between Manchester and the Indian mills there should be a division of spoils in the Indian market, Manchester enjoying the privilege of monopolising high count piecegoods and India confining herself to the production of coarse material. The Ordinance affords no encouragement to Indian factories producing yarn, because the innovation affects only those mills that concentrate on the weaving of cloth. The Excise Duty was a drag on mills manufacturing cloth, but not yarn. Against this partial benefit there is the handicap of a high exchange. If the Excise Duty had been repealed concurrently with the reduction of the import tariff, the effect of "no special favour" done to the industry would have been dramatically obvious. The statement of the manufacturers in Manchester suggests that they rely upon the Government of India to reduce the Import Duty as a return. If such an eventuality occurs next March, we shall have to expose the present measure of beneficence as a barren favour to the Indian Industry.

According to Reuter Mr. N. N. Wadia does not appear to be very elated over the incident. Attempts have been made to give his negotiations credit for the repeal of the Excise Duty which we hold is due mainly to the formidable resignation of workers and the threat of the Banks that they would be left with a load of empty assets against heavy advances. Sir Basil Blackett, who is no friend of India, had to succumb to realities. If the mills were left indefinitely closed down, we should have had a series of foreclosures and bankruptcies beyond the endurance of foreign financial interests. Sir Victor Sassoon is emphatic that no serious businessman would think of taking over Bombay mills in view of the existence of high local burdens against the happier conditions obtaining in mofussil centres. The pressure of banking interests must have been dangerous, since the credit of mills situated in Bombay was at the nadir-point. If it is the intention of Government to reduce the Import Duty next March, the present act of graciousness would be but a cloak to

their Indian manoeuvring. Sir Victor Sassoon is, therefore, wise in warning the public that the mill industry is not yet out of the wood and it is stupid, of course, to halloo before we are out of the wood. We hope the repeal of the Excise Duty will not weigh with the Currency Commission as an argument for the retention of a high Exchange. Their duty is to propose a full, honest gold standard, regardless of the clamour of the City in London. If against the repeal of the Excise Duty we are going to have a reduction of the import tariff or the maintenance of a high manipulated Exchange, we shall have to thank the British Government for nothing. With Sir Basil Blackett at the helm, we have good cause to be nervous.

Notes of the Day.

Constitutional Government in Spain.

The abolition of the Spanish Directory and the return to Government by a civil cabinet will hardly lessen immediately the difficulties of De Rivera, but they are sure to prepare the way for regaining the confidence of Spanish mass opinion, which the Dictator of yesterday had practically lost. The "bloodless revolution" has been in the making a fairly long time. When M. Malvy, the French Minister, who had been sent to Spain some months ago to ascertain how far French and Spanish Imperialism could co-operate, learnt of the difficulty of the task, he reported accordingly that the Meoacan adventure found the Spanish masses in no very exhilarating mood to continue a profitless war. Germany always anxious to increase her trade and political friendship with Spain has been doing propaganda work in the country through her businessmen in favour of a return to Civil Government, which would mean better attention to economic development. De Rivera, bereft of any hopes of French financial support for the Moroccan war for Spanish political benefit, and anxious not to lose countenance with the bourgeoisie who dislike the military caste has now gone back to frock-coat Government. It does not mean, however, that the power of Spanish militarism is completely destroyed.

British Fascism's Success.

The present Conservative Government in England, with its huge majority has been able to turn down the Labour appeal for the continuation of the elementary rights of free speech and opinion, and the refusal will be hailed with delight by the British Fascists. By 851 votes to 127 the House of Commons rejected on Tuesday last the Labour motion condemning the Government's action regarding the Communist prosecution, and declared like Colonel Hurst, Sir John Marriott and Colonel Headlam, who had tabled a counter-amendment asking the House to agree that "the Government's action is a timely vindication of the duty imposed on all British Governments to safeguard the State against sedition and mutiny" will be able to congratulate their countrymen on the "sturdy commonsense" of their representatives in the Commons, barring, of course, the hundred odd Labourites who talk of free speech. The extraordinary thing is that the arguments urged on behalf of the twelve Communists by Sir Henry Slesser who defended them could not be rebutted by the prosecution and it had to fall back upon the hollow cry that the speeches of the accused led to "sedition." In what that sedition consisted, the prosecution refused to specify. There was no incitement in the speeches to any act of rebellion against the State, nor to any disturbance of public peace. The twelve Communist leaders have been pilloried simply because of their opinions.

A Manifesto of Defiance.

A disquieting feature of the voting on the Labourite resolution was that a number of Liberals abstained from voting. There are several Imperialists in the Liberal camp whose views on individual freedom of speech and opinion coincide with those of the Conservatives, but it will be a pity if the high-souled mentality of the Radical whose one great political plank has been the vindication of individual freedom disappears from the rump that is left of the Liberal party in the Commons. British Labour is, however, not likely to take the defeat of the amendment lying down. Seventeen Labour members of Parliament and others prominently associated with the Labour movement have issued a manifesto of defiance urging all participating in the protest of Labour against the Communist trial "to make it clear that they will persist in the advocacy of class war and will appeal to the soldiers not to shoot their fellow workers in case of industrial troubles." The manifesto goes to the root of the whole matter when it proceeds to "deny the

right of any Government to interfere with such advocacy." If the Baldwin Government persists in its invasion of the right of free speech and opinion, its day of defeat will come appreciably nearer.

The Buttonholing Crusade.

Colonel Gidney continues his buttonholing crusade in England on behalf of his type of Anglo-Indian. We have no doubt there are Anglo-Indians in this country who are glad to be styled Indians, although their decent happens to be mixed, and who want to fight for Indian political freedom side by side with Indians. Colonel Gidney's type is different. At a luncheon given by him to the big guns of the India Office and some friends and admirers of the Colonel's cause, he said the Anglo-Indians asked from the Englishmen the recognition they rightfully claimed, and from Indians the appreciation of their sentiments in helping them to obtain Dominion Status. We suppose the "rightful claim" Englishmen are to recognise consists in not forgetting the fact that blood, whatever the meagreness of its proportion, is after all thicker than water, and, therefore, as distinguished from the pure Indian, those who hold India by the right of the sword ought to give the Anglo-Indian opportunities and privileges for which he should not be asked to enter into open competition with Indians. Jeffrey Clarke, a guest at the Gidney luncheon, agreed with this, when he said that Anglo-Indians should not be hampered by the requirements of University tests for admission into the Indian Posts and Telegraphs. It is not a suggestion which the Indians are likely to consider fair, nor are they likely to appreciate what Anglo-Indians have done in helping them to obtain Dominion Status. On the contrary, they can only put up a record of how very much Anglo-Indians have hindered them—in achieving that goal. Nobody has proved more anxious to run down Indian capacity for self-government than Colonel Gidney and his confederates. If the latter succeed in establishing for the Anglo-Indian community a principle opposite to that of "fair field and no favour," it will be only to the latter's ultimate disaster.

The Use of Public Halls.

It is a matter for congratulation that Sir Cowasji Jehangir has realised that the most unpopular manner of making a public hall serviceable to the community was to narrow down its utility to non-political purposes. As Mr. K. R. Narayan informs us in a recent communication Sir Cowasji Jehangir has now taken steps to remove the unjust ban under which a P.W.D. official could prevent the use of the C. J. Hall for the purpose of political meetings. But it is a pity that the trustees of the Framji Cowasji Hall an institution with "a more ancient political tradition and history" as Mr. Narayan puts it, are making an attempt to play the role of ultra-loyalists, and avoid the contamination of politics in the reconstructed building. When a meeting is held to discuss a public matter it is difficult to know at what particular stage it may not be considered political. Politics in a civilised community are all-embracing, all-pervading, like the vision of the British Imperialist keen to extend the red line wherever possible on the habitable globe. We hope the trustees of the Framji Cowasji Hall will no longer sleep over the letter of admonition and inquiry sent to them many weeks ago by Mr. Narayan, but do the right thing and allow the use of the hall for any public gathering whatsoever, which does not offend against morality. That is the only restriction to our mind which could be made in allowing the use of public halls.

The Indian Science Congress.

Bombay will have the honour of welcoming the Indian Science Congress next month, and we hope the meeting in this city of industrial enterprise will of Liberals abstained from voting. There are several Imperialists in the Liberal camp whose views on individual freedom of speech and opinion coincide with those of the Conservatives, but it will be a pity if the high-souled mentality of the Radical whose one great political plank has been the vindication of individual freedom disappears from the rump that is left of the Liberal party in the Commons. British Labour is, however, not likely to take the defeat of the amendment lying down. Seventeen Labour members of Parliament and others prominently associated with the Labour movement have issued a manifesto of defiance urging all participating in the protest of Labour against the Communist trial "to make it clear that they will persist in the advocacy of class war and will appeal to the soldiers not to shoot their fellow workers in case of industrial troubles." The manifesto goes to the root of the whole matter when it proceeds to "deny the

STATE OF SIEGE
IN DAMASCUS.DRUSE LEADER'S
DETERMINATION.TO BE IN TOWN WITH
M. DE JOUVENEL.

LONDON, Dec. 3. Paris.—A message from Damascus says that the town is in a state of siege. Barbed wire and sandbags block the streets. French troops and Syrian gendarmes are standing by. The Druse leader has sworn to be in Damascus when M. de Jovenel arrives. Considerable anxiety prevails.—Reuter.

SAFEGUARDING OF
INDUSTRIES.

LEVY OF IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 2. In the House of Commons, a series of resolutions were presented by the President of the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries procedure for the purpose of authorising, for five years, the import duty of 33 1/3 per cent. *ad valorem* on cutlery and gloves, also the import duty on gas mantles, and fabric and wrapping paper. The resolutions introduced are the outcome of the recommendations of the inquiries recently held.—Reuter.

NO STRANGERS PRESENT.

LONDON, Dec. 3. In the House of Commons after an estimate battle in the safeguarding of industries debate in which practically no progress was made, a Labour Member, Mr. Neil Maclean took a course which came as a bombshell to the House by drawing attention to the "strangers present". Under parliamentary orders all non-members including the Press were directed to retire whereupon the debate proceeded in secret.—Reuter.

LATER.

Mr. McLean made his dramatic challenge at about 4.30 when the cutlery safeguarding resolution had been under discussion for twelve hours during which the opposition fought it line by line, the Labour members attempting to reduce the import duty on cutlery from thirty-three and one-third to five per cent, omitting knives and scissors. Government had carried the duty and the inclusion of knives and scissors was being debated when the press was excluded. Thus for the first time since the critical days of the war, when Government desired information to be given to the House in secret, Parliament sat within closed doors. The situation is somewhat ironical, as the Opposition had as a special demonstration of protest planned an all night sitting for securing detailed publicity, but though, subsequently, several attempts were made to secure the return, at any rate, of the official reporters, standing orders precluded it.

The House of Commons adjourned at 7.15 this morning. Reporters were not admitted but it is believed that the resolution dealing with cutlery passed the committee stage after numerous divisions.—Reuter.

KIPLING'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

LONDON, Dec. 3. 10 a.m.—At eight this morning the condition of Mr. Kipling was serious. Noon.—Mr. Kipling's strength is maintained. He is suffering from pneumonia of both lungs.—Reuter.

SLIGHTLY BETTER.

LONDON, Dec. 3. It is announced this morning that Mr. Kipling passed good night. He is suffering from chronic bronchitis accompanied by early symptoms of pneumonia. Mrs. Kipling told Reuter this morning that Mr. Kipling seemed slightly better.—Reuter's Special.

SALVAGE REMUNERATION
AGAINST "LAOMEDAN."

LONDON, Dec. 3. At the High Court, as a result of consolidated actions claiming salvage remuneration, Mr. Justice Hill today awarded the owners and the Master of the steamer "Phenice" £22,500 out of the "Myrmidon" £2,072 against the owners of the "Laomedan" and her cargo freight. It is stated that the value of the "Laomedan" and her cargo freight were agreed at £1,331,119 of which cargo is represented by £1,331,119 Reuter's Special.

TASK OF FRENCH GOVT. "BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN SPAIN"

MINISTERIAL
DECLARATION.DEBATE ON M. LOUCHEUR'S
PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 2. Paris.—The gravity of the situation and the desire of Government to face the immediate difficulties without delay was emphasised at the outset of the Ministerial declaration read before the Parliament. The declaration went on to say that Government had decided, immediately, to vote on the measures to enable it to avoid having recourse to the consolidation of any portion of the National Debt, and will ask Parliament for temporary facilities limited to the absolute needs of the Treasury. Definite revenues for an independent sinking fund will be drawn from all forms of acquired wealth in such a way as to avoid prejudicing the country's productivity. An understanding with the Allied creditors will be necessary to effect a financial reconstruction.

The Ministerial declaration in the Chamber was read by M. Briand who hurried from London. The House agreed to the postponement of interpellations to allow an immediate debate on M. Loucheur's proposals, to the accompaniment of murmurs of disapproval which, later, died down to an icy silence.—Reuter.

FURTHER MEETING AT FOREIGN
OFFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 1. M. Briand, after reception at Buckingham Palace, which he described as very cordial, said there had been a further meeting at the Foreign Office at which various questions including the Allied evacuation of Germany, and the new regime in the Rhineland were discussed in the spirit of Locarno, but no decision had been reached. He added that the question of disarmament was very complex, but he was optimistic.

Mr. Chamberlain entertained at dinner those who took part in the Locarno Conference at Lancaster House; the guests including Mr. Amery, Lord Birkenhead, and the Dominions and Indian High Commissioners.—Reuter's Special.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE FINANCIAL
SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 2. Paris.—Prior to the meeting of the Chamber the Socialist group had decided, by 39 votes to 23, to vote against the Government's financial scheme which the Finance Committee of the Chamber passed without amending.—Reuter.

CORNERSTONE OF BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 3. Paris.—Article five authorising the increase of seven milliards note issue was adopted by a show of hands.

Article two increasing the general income tax to twenty per cent. the tax on non-commercial profits to twenty-five per cent. and doubling the mines duty was also adopted after rejection of the amendments increasing property tax and agricultural profits tax to 25 per cent. and exempting certain landowners from taxation.

The Chamber with the exception of a short interval for refreshment sat all night and was still sitting at noon. Government only secured by a majority of six the adoption of Article four of the Finance Bill which seeks to increase the limit of Banque de France's advances to the treasury by six milliards.

M. Briand before the vote appealed for adoption of the Article as the cornerstone of the bill making it a question of confidence.

M. Loucheur's taxation proposals of setting the increase in the note issue are estimated to produce three milliards. They include twenty per cent. from income tax and fifty each from property, profits and securities. The measures proposed enforce an immediate payment of taxation of arrears while new taxes shall be collected within four months on the penalty of ten per cent. The Bill does not provide for increases in indirect taxes. The Socialists and Communists voted against the discussion of the Finance Bill. Later, despite M. Loucheur's opposition the Chamber passed a new Article increasing by twenty per cent. the tax on sales of property to the foreigners.—Reuter's Special.

CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 3. Paris.—The Chamber discussing the Finance Bill passed a vote of confidence in Government by 298 votes to 113.—Reuter.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

LONDON, Dec. 2. Oslo.—The Storting's Nobel Committee has decided not to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 1925. The Peace Prize for the last year is also not awarded.—Reuter.

DIRECTORY ABOLISHED.

CIVIL GOVT. FORMED.

LONDON, Dec. 2. Madrid.—The abolition of the Directory and the substitution of a civil Cabinet with De Rivera as Premier is expected to follow a meeting of political leaders with the Ministry of War presided over by De Rivera with a view to preparing for handing over the reins of power.

LONDON.—A change of regime in Spain is described by a Bordeaux message as a bloodless revolution. Following an interview with King Alfonso and De Rivera, last evening, the army chiefs demanded that De Rivera should abolish the Directory and form a Civil Government. Consequently, De Rivera summoned, by telegram, important political personalities from all over Spain for a conference with the Ministry of War at Madrid, after which De Rivera sent a message to King Alfonso announcing his decision to abolish the Directory and asking the King to approve the list of Ministers headed by De Rivera as Premier.—Reuter.

DIRECTORY REPLACED BY CIVIL
CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 3. Madrid.—The Directory will resign today and be replaced by a Civil Cabinet headed by de Rivera.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY
NEGOTIATIONS.

MAKING FAVOURABLE PROGRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 2. In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin stated that after consultation with President Cosgrave he had communicated with the Irish Boundary Commission, which had agreed, temporarily, to postpone the report and award.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 3. According to newspapers the Irish Boundary negotiations are making favourable progress. It is understood that the Cabinet has decided to offer a substantial reduction in the amount of the Free State's contribution to the Imperial debt while Ulster will also receive financial assistance in connection with the cost of the Constabulary and the cost of compensating or moving Free State's in Ulster who express preference to live under the Free State Government. It is stated that the Committee of the Cabinet expressed the opinion that the Free State's demands were too drastic but President Cosgrave yesterday took a strong line and declared that the Free State Government would be in an impossible position if it was unable to offer the Free State's inducement to abandon the fight for a separate territory now held by Ulster.

Consequently, the Cabinet agreed in principle to granting the Free State some financial relief in respect of Ireland's responsibility for the National Debt and pensions against which the Free State has counterclaim in respect of over-taxation. President Cosgrave and the Free State Ministers abandoned their intention of returning to Dublin last night and will meet the British Government representatives, Mr. Churchill, Lord Salisbury and Lord Birkenhead, this morning.—Reuter.

BOULTON BANK CASE.

MONCRIEFF AND CRIPPS ACQUITTED.

LONDON, Dec. 3. Messrs. Moncrieff and Cripps have been acquitted in the Boulton Bank case.—Reuter.

PROPERTY TO GERMAN
EX-RULERS.

COMMUNISTS' OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Dec. 2. Berlin.—A heated debate took place in the Reichstag on the motions dealing with the indemnification of the former ruling houses in Germany. The Communists submitted a bill advocating appropriation without compensation of all the property of the former ruling princes. They alleged that the ancestors of the rulers amassed property estimated at two and a half to three milliard marks by robbery and swindling. The Socialist Deputy Herr Scheidemann declared that a million unemployed were starving yet the nation was expected to pay hundreds of millions to princes who were mainly to be blamed for the people's misery.—Reuter.

ITALIAN DEBT TO U.S.

LONDON, Dec. 2. Rome.—Over 80 million lire have been subscribed for the payment of the Italian debt to the United States in response to the appeal of Sgr. Mussolini and the Chamber for a popular contribution of a million dollars before 1st December. The amount received is thus nearly four times what was asked for.—Reuter.

RESPONSIVE
CO-OPERATION.

CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

NEHRU-JAYAKAR-KELKAR
CONVERSATIONS.

NAGPUR, Dec. 3. Pandit Motilal Nehru's conference with Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar, Anney and Dr. Moonje will take place to-morrow at Bombay at 11 a.m. Mr. Abhyankar is also invited to be present and will take part in the discussions.

"STIFFEN UP THE PROGRAMME"

KARACHI, Dec. 3. A crowded meeting was held at Khalid Hall last night under the auspices of Karachi district congress committee at which a lecture was delivered by Professor Jendral Banerjee of Calcutta under the chairmanship of Mr. R. K. Sidhu, the subject of the address being "The Present Political Situation in India". After saying that he was a politician without a label and that he was neither a Responsive Cooperator nor a Swarajist nor a non-changer, Professor Banerjee traced the evolution of political parties from the earliest days of the Congress. He indicated that non-cooperation was the chief landmark in the history of political agitation in the country and characterised Swarajism as a throw back—a reversion to an earlier type of mentality, an offspring of weariness and despondency.

The speaker confessed that he had a soft corner in his heart for the Swarajists and his chief quarrel with them was that they were not more of Swarajists than they were. As it was the only logical and inevitable outcome of their shuffling and equivocating policy was the responsive co-operation now being preached by Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar. And if the Swarajists wanted to avoid this morass of co-operation they must stiffen up their programme, discard the lure of presidentialism and committee membership and go back to the cry with which they started. The speaker thought that this best be done if Congress as a body took up its neglected share of political work instead of delegating it to a sectional body like the Swarajists.—A.P.

STARTLING COTTON
TRADE NEWS.

FAILURE OF GAMBLERS IN FUTURES.

LONDON, Dec. 3. The Lancashire cotton trade has been startled by the announcement of the liquidation of a cotton mills company. Oldham that the company lost at least £3,500,000 largely by gambling in cotton futures and actual cotton. It was proposed to form a new company to take over the present company's mills at a price of £800,000.—Reuter.

ALLEGED GERMAN
CORPSE FACTORY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN PUTS QUIETUS.

LONDON, Dec. 2. A quietus was put to the German corpse factory story in the Commons by Sir A. Chamberlain who in reply to Mr. Arthur Henderson stated that Dr. Luther had authorised him to declare on behalf of the Reich that there was never a foundation for the story. Sir A. Chamberlain added that Government accepted the denial. He trusted that the false report would not be revived.—Reuter.

I. N. LIBERAL FEDERATION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The Reception Committee of the eighth session of the Indian National Liberal Federation to be held in Calcutta during Christmas have issued a bulletin giving names of office-bearers and members. Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter is the Chairman. There are 13 vice-chairmen, including Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir R. N. Mukerjee, Sir D. P. Sarabhai, Sir B. O. Mitter, Sir P. O. Mitter, Raja Mohan Singh Roy, Raja of Santosh. Delegation fee has been fixed at Rs. 2.—A.P.

MR. JADHAV ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, Bombay, has accepted the presidency of the ninth Non-Brahmin Confederation to be held at Madras on 18th and 19th December.—A.P.

GERMAN SHOTS AN AFGHAN.

Peshawar.—News has been received here that a German named Herr Sauer, an Assistant in Geographical Institute, Leipzig, while motor cycling along Jalalabad, Kabul Road, shot an Afghan who afterwards died in the hospital. Sauer has been arrested. Further details are awaited.—A.P.

WHY MAHATMA
FASTED?WEANING BOYS AND
GIRLS FROM "ERRORS"ASHRAM'S NAME MUST BE
STAINLESS.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3. Waiting about his latest fast, Mr. Gandhi says in today's "Young India":—"The public will have to neglect my fasts and cease to worry about them. They are part of my being. I can as well do without my eyes for instance as I can without fasts. What eyes are for the outer world, fasts are for the inner, and much as I should like the latest fast to be the very last in my life something within me tells me that I might have to go through many such ordeals, and who knows much more trying. I may be wholly wrong. Then, the world will be able to write an epitaph over my ashes 'Well deserved, thou fool.' But for the time being my error, if it be one, must sustain me."

About the cause of the fast, Mr. Gandhi writes:—"I am conducting a big institution called the Satyagrah Ashram. Trusting friends have given me already over two lakhs of rupees for the land and building alone. They are paying for its annual upkeep not less than Rs. 18,000 per year. They do so in the hope that I am building up character. There are grown-up men and women in the Ashram and there are boys and girls. The latter are trained to remain unmarried as long as possible. At no place within my knowledge do women and girls enjoy so much freedom as at the Ashram. It is my best and only creation. I discovered errors among the boys and somewhere among the girls. I know that hardly a school or any other institution is free from the errors I am referring to. I am anxious to see the Ashram free from the errors which are sapping the manhood of the nation and undermining the character of youth. It was not permissible to punish boys under my control. I have taught me that punishment does not purify. If anything it hardens children. In such cases in South Africa I have resorted to fasts with, in my opinion, the best of results. I have resorted to the same process here and let me say of a milder type.—A.P.

PT. NEHRU AND MRS. NAIDU AT
AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who have arrived here to hold a discussion with Mr. Gandhi, could not do so owing to his weak health. They saw him and are leaving to-night for Bombay.—A.P.

"SPECTATOR" UNDER NEW CONTROL

LONDON, Dec. 3. St. Leo Strachey has disposed of the control of the "Spectator" Mr. Evelyn Wrench, the founder of the Overseas Club who has been Managing Director of Paper since last January and his father Mr. Frederick Wrench. Mr. Philip Agnew has also taken a holding in the Company. St. Leo Strachey retains substantial interest. Mr. J. B. Atkins, assistant Editor, has been appointed Editor. The policy of the "Spectator" will be unchanged.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—The Admiralty announces that diving operations in connection with M1 have been discontinued as no positive has been obtained and it is not considered necessary to prolong the search as the cause of her loss has been so fully established.—Reuter's Special.

Berlin.—The Afghan authorities have informed the German Charge d'Affaires at Kabul that death sentence is inevitable in the case of the explorer Sauer. The German Foreign Office is making efforts to secure his release.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 2.—Kipling's condition was not so good last evening, when Lord Dawson of Penn, who was called in by a local doctor on Tuesday, was summoned again.—Reuter.

An earlier message states:—"Doctors are satisfied with Kipling's condition, though they point out that bronchial pneumonia must take its course.—Reuter.

Port Said.—Lord and Lady Allenby arrived here on board the P. and O. steamer "Mooltan" and were greeted by an official from the Residency at Cairo and the British Consul. A number of gifts were presented to Lady Allenby. The "Mooltan" left for Ceylon in the afternoon, where Lord and Lady Allenby will stay before continuing their journey to Australia.—Reuter.

Washington.—President Coolidge has approved of the terms of the settlement of the Rumanian debt of 44,591,000 dollars. The rate of interest is three per cent. per annum for the first ten years, and three and a half per cent. for the remaining 52 years.—Reuter.

FERGUSON COLLEGE
AFFAIRS.STUDENTS INVITED FOR
INTERVIEW.DR. MANN'S LECTURE
CANCELLED.

POONA, Dec. 3. The students of the Ferguson College have passed resolutions sympathising with Miss Shakuntala Paranjpye. Miss Ketkar and Mr. K. S. Lele, against whom the college authorities had taken action.

They have in another resolution expressed their regret at the "unhappy incident" which happened when Mr. Franks and his two European friends were returning from the anniversary function on Monday last.

Another resolution which they have passed expresses their reverence for the institution which was founded and worked by men like Messrs. Tilak and Gokhale and for which Dr. Paranjpye sacrificed the best part of his life.

In reply to the Principal's request for an interview, the students have expressed their willingness to meet him.

As a result of the boycott situation, Dr. Mann's lecture, fixed some time ago for yesterday at the Ferguson College, was cancelled by the Principal.—A.P.

DELHI NEWS.

PT. MOTILAL & MR. JINNAH TO
ATTEND SKEEN COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 3. It is understood Pandit Motilal and Mr. Jinnah will attend the Skeen Committee meeting on the 14th instant.

The Currency Commission will quit Delhi on Saturday for Bombay. It examined Mr. Chabiani at great length yesterday.

Sgt. Patel will attend the Cawnpore Congress.

Government will have to face a non-official fusillade of questions as to what action it has taken as regards the joint amendment on Reforms recently passed by the Assembly.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

BOMBAY WITNESSES.

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Currency Commission will hold its last meeting tomorrow in Delhi when Prof. Gyan Chand will be examined. The Commission will leave for Bombay on Saturday where the examination of more witnesses will be resumed. Those will include Mr. Madan, Prof. Joshi, Prof. Wadia and Prof. Vakil. The President and majority of the members will sail for England by the middle of January while others will follow early in February. The Conference will formally resume sitting in London in March.—A.P.

INJUSTICE TO INDIANS IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

MOMBASA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MOMBASA, Dec. 2.

A mass meeting of the Mombasa Indians was held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. J. B. Pandya, President, Indian Association, in the Mombasa Public Library Hall, on Tuesday, the 1st instant, to hear the South African India Delegation proceeding to India regarding the Asiatic Bill about to be passed by the Union Government. The Hall was packed to overflowing, and people were very enthusiastic. After the delegates were heard, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This mass meeting of the Mombasa Indians, held under the auspices of the Indian Association, after having heard the South African Indian Congress delegates on the Asiatic Bill, expresses its strongest disapproval and condemnation of the said Bill proposed to be passed by the Union Government and expresses its sympathy with the errand on which the delegation is going to India and wishes them success in their efforts."

The meeting was a splendid success, and people evinced great feelings for the grave injustice sought to be inflicted on the Indians in South Africa.

ELECTION OF PUNJAB COUNCIL
PRESIDENT.

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

Nomination papers for the election of the President of the Punjab Legislative Council were received by the Secretary of the Council to-day. Four persons have been nominated, all Mahomedans, namely, Chaudhri Sahabuddin, Mian Shah Nawaz, Perozkhan Nur and Rana Ferozdin. Thus it will be seen that the Hindus and Sikhs are not contesting the election. The election takes place to-morrow.—A.P.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

HINDUS ALL OUT FOR 374.

JAI AND DEODHAR SCORE CENTURIES.

GOOD BOWLING BY JAMSETJI.

HINDUS

1st Innings

374

The second match of the Tournament between the Hindus and Parsies began on Thursday when the former elected to bat after winning the toss.

Doli Kapadia was unable to captain his side owing to illness and this task fell upon the shoulders of Homi Vajifdar who performed it right worthily. His handling of the bowling was exceptionally brainy and was in a large measure responsible for the comparatively cheap dismissal of such a strong batting side as the Hindus possess. The greatest credit is due to Jamsetji the slow left-hander who captured 7 wickets at the total cost of 142 runs. He bowled steadily throughout the day and had almost all the batsmen guessing, except perhaps Mahale and Deodhar. The other bowlers also did yeoman service, and if it had not been for the bad fielding of the Parsi team, the Hindus would not have scored as much. P. Daruwalla was an outstanding figure in the field, his display of fielding being keen and inspiring. The tale of dropped catches was exceptionally sad the number totalling more than half a dozen. B. E. Kapadia the wicket-keeper is to be greatly congratulated on having done good work for his side. Keeping-wicket the whole day he did not allow a single bye and besides this he caught out Pardeshi, a good bat and stamped Naidu and Mahale.

As for the Hindus their batting did not come up to expectation. Jai and Deodhar, in deed, scored their centuries and deserved too. The former played exhilarating cricket and put on runs at a fast pace. In fact it was typically Jai to settle down as soon as he had come to the wicket. He gave three chances, it is true, but his display was one which was good to see. Deodhar differed in his method of getting runs. He believed in safe strokes and only gave one chance and that at 12. Leg shots were particularly well executed by him and though there was not much force behind his strokes, wrist-work and placing more than made up for this. With characteristic patience he stuck to his guns even after scoring the century and assisted his side to put on more runs. A batting "find" in the Hindu side was H. A. Mahale the eleventh man. He has a free open style and nervousness does not mar his play. He was the only batsman to play Jamsetji and step out to him with confidence. Speculation was rife as to whether he also would bag his century and it certainly looked as though he would do it—but hopes were cut short when he was stumped. He had scored 36 runs in 34 minutes which is an achievement upon which he can look back with pride.

AN EARLY DISASTER.

The Hindus won the toss and elected to bat first against the Parsies on the opening day of the second match. The latter had to do without the aid of their skipper Doli Kapadia who was ill but the Hindus also had their troubles for L. Ranji, their fast bowler, was not well enough to play.

At 10.45 Pardeshi and Navle came out to open the Hindu innings the former facing the bowling of Taraporewalla who opened from the police court end. Pardeshi took a single off his fifth ball. Kalapesi was entrusted with the attack from the other end, and his second ball was tipped into B. E. Kapadia's safe hands. Thus the Hindus lost their first wicket at the very outset (1—1.1.)

BRIGHT CRICKET.

Jai opened confidently by putting Kalapesi to the off boundary and then getting a single. He then pulled Taraporewalla for a couple and glanced his next ball for the same number, the first decade appearing on the board.

A similar stroke sent the last ball to the boundary. This was typically Jai. In 7 minutes he had scored 14 runs. Navle batted a maiden over from Kalapesi, and Jai did the same at the other end. Kalapesi bowled a wide in his next over and was also driven to the off boundary.

Jai missed a shot by him and two runs were taken for it. Navle took a single and Jai put Kalapesi to the boundary on three successive occasions in the same over. After twenty minutes of play his score was 33. Navle stole the next over with a single and Daruwalla took on from the pavilion end. Navle did not appear at all comfortable although he was keeping his end up. Jai had no difficulty with the bowling and put 40 up with a boundary to leg. At 35 however he returned one to Daruwalla who dropped him. To celebrate this Jai sent him to the boundary. Out of a total of 47 he had collected 39 runs. Taraporewalla bowled a maiden over to Navle. The latter scored his first four by hitting to leg a bumpy one from Daruwalla. The 50 was hoisted after 44 minutes, and Jai greeted this with a fine off-drive to the boundary. Navle was settling down to business and took occasional snacks. At 57 Jamsetji relieved Daruwalla at the Gymkhana end. A single by each batsman caused 60 to be hoisted when Daruwalla came on at the police court end. Jai drove him to the boundary and Navle played Jamsetji carefully for a maiden over.

GOOD BOWLING.

Jai brought his own score to 50 in exactly one hour with a couple off Daruwalla. Stealing the over with a single he gave Vajifdar a chance at mid-off off the slow bowler. Vajifdar relieved Daruwalla at 69. Jamsetji completely beat Navle with a ball which took his balls (72—2—13). Navle had batted for 75 minutes. Deodhar replaced him at the wickets. Jai gave a chance to the wicket-keeper when his score was 64. Jamsetji was keeping a good length and few runs could be scored off him. Deodhar hoisted the 90 on the board with a pretty leg boundary and a single. Jai passed the 70 mark by pulling Jamsetji to the boundary and Deodhar just managed to keep a hot one from scattering his wickets. Deodhar obtained a trio through an over-throw and the first century appeared on the board after 95 minutes of play. A stiff leg stroke by the same batsman was well stopped by Daruwalla. Elchidama dropped Deodhar in slips when his score was 12. The bowling was exceedingly good and the rate of scoring slowed down considerably.

JAI SCORES A CENTURY.

Jai hit Jamsetji for four to the off boundary and Vajifdar bowled a maiden over. A brave and two singles hoisted 120 on the board while Jai carried his own score past 90 with another couple. Taraporewalla came on again at the police court end when the score was 123. Jai pulled him round to the leg boundary and then obtained a trio with a hit into the country. He now required two more runs for the coveted century. A single by Deodhar enabled him to face Jamsetji off whom he sneaked one. A hard smack by the Poona batsman was well chased and stopped by Daruwalla who was fielding very well. Jai then passed his century with a hard drive to the long boundary. It had taken him just two hours, and 64 runs had been scored by boundaries. He did not survive long, however, for in jumping out to Jamsetji he gave a stiff catch to Vajifdar who held him safely (141—3—104). His innings could not be called faultless, but when one passes over the three chances he gave, it was a splendid performance in which a variety of strokes had been exploited. Jai was especially fond of a good hard drive to the long boundary, and a large number of his runs had been made in that manner. Naidu took his place at the wickets and began very cautiously. In the last over Deodhar hit Jamsetji to the leg boundary and drove him for one, while Naidu opened his account with a single. At lunch time the score stood at 148 for 3 wickets, Deodhar's score being 27. The

Parsi bowling had done very well and runs were not easy to get.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

Kalapesi opened the attack from the Police Court end after lunch, Naidu taking a single. A single by Deodhar put 150 on the board. Jamsetji continued bowling from the pavilion end and Deodhar took a short one. Naidu crossed over with a drive to the off. A neat glide gave him three runs and the opportunity of pacing the slow bowler. Another two by the same batsman caused 160 to be hoisted. Kalapesi was varying his length and pace, while Jamsetji was always dangerous, and consequently runs came very slowly. To add to the difficulty of the batsmen the field was well spread out which prevented boundaries being scored. Deodhar scored a boundary with a soft shot on the off which Elchidama made no effort to save, and he followed this with a single, being almost run out in attempting to take two for it. Daruwalla replaced Kalapesi and Naidu snicked him to leg for a trio and Deodhar chopped him through slips for four and passed his individual half-century with a couple to leg. Before the end of the over he cut the bowler for another boundary. A cut to the boundary by Naidu raised up the double century after two hours and fifty-five minutes of batting. Taraporewalla replaced Daruwalla with the new ball, each batsman scoring a single. Daruwalla began bowling from the pavilion end when the score was 210, and conceded 6 runs in his first over. Deodhar snicked Taraporewalla to the boundary and followed up with a single. Jamsetji resumed at the pavilion and the bowler justified the confidence of his skipper for Naidu was stumped in going out to him. (221—4—29.)

The partnership had added 83 runs in one hour. The Parsi bowling was doing wonderfully well. Vajifdar relieved Taraporewalla at the Court end and Vajifdar opened his account with an off boundary. Deodhar reached his 80 with a short one. Runs came in singles and 240 was hoisted by Deodhar who took a single. The same batsman just missed the umpire with a leg but which reached the boundary. At the other end Vajifdar hit Jamsetji for a four, but the bowler completely beat him with his very next delivery, the ball breaking right round his legs. (248—5—14.)

MAHALE LIVENS THINGS UP.

Jamsetji had been bowling very well and he had up to this time captured four out of the five wickets. Mahale announced his coming with a hit for three which put 250 on the board. Elavia took on from Vajifdar and Mahale faced him. A leg tip gave him one run and Deodhar scored another. Mahale obtained an off boundary as the result of a piece of bad fielding. Deodhar raised his account to 90 with an off hit for three and Mahale reached the off boundary. Mahale drove a full toss from Jamsetji to the off boundary and then scored a couple off the same bowler, sneaking the over with a single. Several ones saw 280 on the board. A hard smack was chased to the boundary and well saved by Daruwalla. Elavia gave place to the last named at the Police Court end when the score was 287. Deodhar now wanted three runs to complete his century. Mahale was playing confident cricket, his boundary off Jamsetji being well cheered.

DEODHAR SCORES A CENTURY.

A single by Deodhar brought him nearer his goal. Another single and still another gave him the three figure total after two hours and fifty-five minutes. Shortly after this the third century came up, but the Hindus suffered another reverse when Mahale was stumped by B. E. Kapadia. (300—6—36.)

The retiring batsman had played splendidly and was the only one to treat Jamsetji with confidence. The teams adjourned for tea at this stage.

ALL-OUT FOR 374.

S. S. Joshi and Deodhar resumed the Hindu innings after tea when Taraporewalla took charge of the leather, the Poona batsman facing him. Joshi hit the slow bowler for three and Joshi placed him to leg for a single. Kalapesi relieved Taraporewalla and S. S. Joshi took a couple, one run however, being disallowed. Off the same bowler, a little later Deodhar hit two successive fours followed by a brace. He then lifted Elavia to the leg boundary which put 340 on the board.

Runs came steadily and Deodhar hoisted 350, with a hit for three off the same bowler's next over, and then cut Jamsetji for a couple. But off the next ball he was declared l.b.w. and had to retire. (354—7—135.) Deodhar's innings lasted for four hours and contained eleven fours. Although not a fast scorer he had obtained his runs with attractive strokes. S. M. Joshi replaced him and S. S. Joshi was dropped by S. M. Ghoshy in slips off Vajifdar's bowling. S. M. Joshi did not survive long as Vajifdar scattered his wickets with a ball which passed between bat and legs. (357—8—1.)

Hansraj joined S. S. Joshi at the wicket. The latter hoisted 360 with a boundary hit to the off, but lost his partner who was clean bowled by Vajifdar (349—9—0.). Chandarana broke his duck with a late cut and Joshi glanced Vajifdar for a four. Chandarana obtained a leg boundary off Jamsetji and followed this with

a single. The innings came to a close when S. S. Joshi touched Jamsetji into Elavia's hands. (374—10—32.)

HINDUS—1ST INNINGS.

K. G. Pardeshi, c B. E. Kapadia, b. Kalapesi	1
J. G. Navle, b. Jamsetji	13
L. P. Jai, c Vajifdar, b. Jamsetji	104
D. B. Deodhar, l.b.w., b. Jamsetji	135
C. K. Naidu, at B. E. Kapadia, b. Jamsetji	32
P. Vithal, b. Jamsetji	41
H. A. Mahale, st. B. E. Kapadia, b. Jamsetji	36
S. S. Joshi, c Elavia, b. Jamsetji	32
S. M. Joshi, b. Vajifdar	1
Pundit Hansraj, b. Vajifdar	70
M. H. Chandarana, not out	6
Extras	3
Total	374

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Taraporewalla	17	4	42	0
Kalapesi	13	2	54	1
Daruwalla	12	0	52	0
Jamsetji	46	5	142	7
Vajifdar	17	2	50	2
Elavia	7	0	31	0

ACCIDENT TO HINDU PLAYER.

Mr. K. R. Swami, Captain of the Hindu Gymkhana writes:—

There was a motor accident the other day at Walkeshwar Road, where by the occupants Messrs. Ranji and Pupula the esteemed Hindu Cricketers, had a fall in the sea on the boulders sixteen feet deep. Mr. Pupula did not receive any injury. Mr. Ranji who was treated first at the J. J. Hospital and later at Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital, has his right car hand out of and the same has been stuck. There is no other complaint except pain in the body caused by the fall. Within a day or two he will be able to move about.

ASSOCIATION CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The following are the results of the matches played in the first round of the Association Cup:—

Wigan 3, Nelson 0; Durham 4, Ashington 1.

Replays:—

Watford 2, Brighton 0, Reading 1, Torquay 1, Hartlepool 1, Blyth Spartans 1, Crewe 2, Tranmere 1, Lincoln 1, Bradford 1.

In the Rugby county championship match, Hampshire beat Middlesex by ten points to eight at Portsmouth. Reuter's Special.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during week in some places. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Pecking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. There were 275 persons on gratuitous relief in Man Taluka and Khandala Petha of the Satara District on the last day of the week ending 21st Novem. ber 1925.

(Continued from column 5.)

reacuracy by a determined will. And that can be done only by stiffening the programme of the Swarajya Party in the Councils and preparing the country outside for direct action.

"Stiffen the Programme."

It is gratifying that after all the dust he has raised for responsive cooperation, in an undertone. Mr. Jayakar also says that he is in favour of the alternative namely "stiffening the programme so as to make it as obstructive as possible". Mr. Jannadas Mehta too says the same thing. Mr. Kelkar also is prepared for Civil Disobedience for which Panditji says he has been preparing the country. So this is the greatest common measure between the Jayakar, Kelkar programme and the present Swarajya programme and still it is curious that a *via media* could not be found. If for a moment the combatants will only lay aside their personal feelings and prestige and cease raking up old differences a solution is at hand. That Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar are above the temptation of office need not be proved at this time of day. No sane person need doubt their motives. But one is constrained to say that their vision is blurred; they think too much of the petty advantages they will be able to render to the community by accepting offices under Government as against the permanent good to result from a stiff programme. They may be able to secure jobs for really deserving Brahmans and Hindus, as against Non-Brahmans and Muslims and prevent Monogamous Marriage Bills. But, that does not take us a bit nearer our goal. If Mr. Patel has made a mistake, ask him to resign. If Motilali has erred he must get out of the Skeen Committee. Nobody is infallible. But to say that the country must make an abject surrender in the name of Shiraji and Tilak is simply absurd.

(Concluded.)

PALGHAR AND AFTER

(BY A MAHARASHTRIYAN.)

II.

It was a terrible indictment that was drawn against the Swarajya Party at Palghar by the exponents of the new creed. Indeed, at one time it looked as if they were the spokesmen of either the bureaucracy or its best friends, the Liberals. The Swarajya Party has committed several sins of commission and omission ever since its inception. Nobody—not even Pandit Motilal Nehru—will have reason to quarrel over that point. But, one is taken aback when the three high priests suggest that the only *pragmatic* for all these sins is suicide. For, that is exactly what the present advocacy of Responsive cooperation amounts to. The eminent author of that most much misused phrase invented it as a *subterfuge* to the appeal of His Majesty the King Emperor to India for cooperation when she was sore over the Punjab and Shikhar wrongs. He replied, in effect, that he would respond in the same measure as the bureaucracy here made advances to the people.

Responsive Co-operation—Still Born.

The Reforms were found disappointing and unsatisfactory. Still, the Congress was prepared to cooperate for the *bona fides* of the bureaucracy were not questioned. The only appropriate time to offer responsive cooperation, therefore, was 1920 before the bureaucracy was tried. But, in 1920 the Congress Enquiry Committee made ghastly discoveries in the Punjab and recorded the country's verdict. The Government Committee also made its report and when Gandhiji found that the country was betrayed by the latter and by the Government's attitude over the Khilafat, he advocated progressive non-cooperation as the only remedy. At a special session the Congress declared non-cooperation with the Government, the boycott of councils being the principal plank. It was reaffirmed at Nagpur Congress with some modifications. The Maharashtrians appeared fully to acquiesce in the resolve and carried on a vigorous campaign along with the rest of the country, against the Liberals who then flirted with the bureaucracy. And one thought "Responsive Co-operation" was still born. But, it is being resurrected again and again.

No Surrender.

If there was one thing which was predominant in Tilak and which earned him an everlasting place in the hearts of his countrymen, it was "no surrender, whatever happens." His three trials and his determined fight throughout his life amply demonstrated this. The words he used while going to jail, for the third time, in 1908, namely, "If God Almighty has ordained that my country and my country's cause should prosper by my suffering, I am prepared to suffer" are still ringing in our ears. To say that Tilak would have advocated the present policy of surrender, is to do serious injustice to his memory. The condition of his offer of Co-operation and that of the present Kelkar-Jayakar group are diametrically opposite. The bureaucracy today is more arrogant than ever before and according to the verdict of the Liberals who worked the Reforms to their hearts' content Diarchy is unworkable—"it has been workable in so far as it departed from Diarchy", so said Mr. Chintamani, the doyen of Liberalism. We must not forget the vicissitudes through which we have passed since 1919 before we begin to talk of "Responsive Cooperation". Is it not seven years too late?

Travesty of Language.

I am not out to defend the Swarajya Party, but when we criticise the Party's work in the Councils and the Assembly during the last two years we must not forget that its shortcomings are due to the fact that the Congress did not actively participate in the last elections. If the Party has not fully carried out the promise of thorough, continuous and wholesale obstruction in the Councils, it is due to the non-Swarajists' majority. You have had to modify your programme on account of adverse circumstances and your weakness. But, is a travesty of language to say that it is "responsive cooperation". For administrative purposes, define it in any way you like, but to say that it is in response to Government's present attitude, as one of the speakers at Palghar (Dr. Savarkar to be precise) said, is to murder English language.

A Way Out.

The remedy suggested at Palghar was moderation, unadulterated moderation. Mr. Jayakar says he will carry his resignation in his pocket when he becomes a Minister. Every time he finds the bureaucracy is obstructive he will hold the pistol of resignation at its head. Unfortunately, for Mr. Jayakar, it has survived such attacks before, because we have not taken the logical position. Sir Sankaran Nair resigned his Executive Councilship. Messrs. Chintamani and Jagat Narain their Ministries—why even Mr. Montagu resigned his Secretaryship of India. The resignations did do something but not enough. No, Mr. Jayakar, no; the age of resignation is gone. We have outlined that stage. Public opinion which is the only sanction behind such resignations has been sufficiently created. What we want now is taking the next logical step namely, of enforcing our demands upon the bureaucracy.

(Continued in column 4.)

"The First Article appeared in our issue of the 1st instant."

NEW VICEROY.

CORPORATION VOTES ADDRESS.

POPULAR OPPOSITION NOT HEEDED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista, presiding.

Mr. Baptista after congratulating the Corporation on their "glorious results" of their intervention in the strike said the Millowners' Association had done well in telegraphing its thanks to the Governor-General and Governor of Bombay, but they must not forget that the patient and peaceful mill-workers who had won the historic victory for them by their enormous sufferings and sacrifice (of 150 lakhs in wages). That was the first time that legislation by ordinance had ever met with cordial approbation throughout the length and breadth of the great Indian Peninsula. He trusted that this new frame of mind and change of heart would hasten responsive co-operation on the basis of good-will and fellowship between Britons and Indians.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the congratulations were due to the intervention of the Governor whose sympathy had gone out both with the millowners and the mill-workers. It was the Labour that had solved the problem and it was Labour that would solve this in this future.

MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM OPPOSED

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved and Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded that the following be referred to a Committee: "That the President be requested to make a representation to the Government of India to the effect that the Corporation do not approve of the contemplated alteration in the system of charging rates for telephonic service rendered by the Bombay Telephone Company, which aims at replacing the present system of fixed annual subscription by what is known as message rate system; and that the Government of India therefore be pleased not to sanction the suggested alteration when submitted to them by the Company."

The proposition was carried.

ADDRESS TO NEW VICEROY

Mr. N. M. Dumasia moved that the Corporation do vote a cordial Address of Welcome to the Right Honourable Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Viceroy-Designate, on his arrival in Bombay. That a Committee composed of the Councilors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the illumination of the Address, for a silver casket to contain it and for other incidental charges.

Mr. Dumasia read out extracts from a letter written by a Parsi gentleman and the correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper to show that Mr. Wood deserved an address. In a short time a Royal Commission would be appointed.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta: Who knows that? Mr. Dumasia said they would make further progress since a Royal Commission would be appointed during Mr. Wood's Viceroyalty, and he would have to give final shape to reforms. It was, therefore, proper that they should give an address of welcome to him. He then moved a Committee of members.

Mr. J. B. Boman Bohram seconded said it was only proper that they should extend a welcome to him now, and if Mr. Wood proved failure at the end of five years let them not give an address to him then.

VIGOROUS OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta strongly opposed the proposition. He had thought that Mr. Dumasia was a Swarajist, until he moved the resolution! (Laughter.) He thought Mr. Dumasia had committed the greatest error he ever had committed by moving the proposition. He did not see why this House should give addresses to incoming and outgoing Viceroy and provincial Governors. It was indeed a nuisance that Bombay was the first city in India, for it had got nothing to do with the coming in and going out of these Viceroy and Governors. What had they got to do whether Mr. Wood was a good agriculturist, or an excellent military man, or a good husband, or a good father? Mr. Dumasia and the motley crowd of loyalists who were in the habit of following him were in the habit of seeing virtues in every Viceroy that came to India, although Mr. Jannadas was sure that Mr. Dumasia had to find out in a book even the full name of Mr. Wood. Bombay Corporation had nothing to do with the matter, for Mr. Wood was like the many hundreds of passengers that came to this city every week as by his coming to Bombay the welfare of Bombay would not be increased by a single jot. Neither its good interests would be served in the least for their experi-

(Continued on page 9.)

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET--SECOND MATCH.

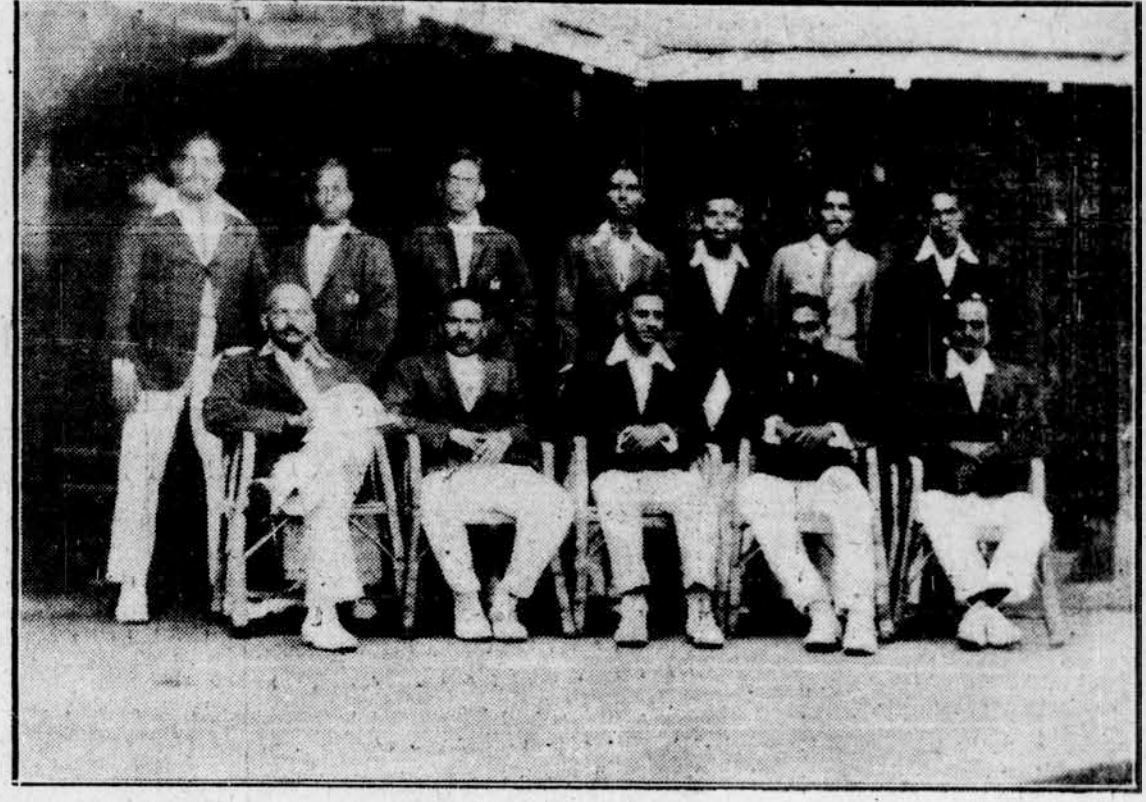


Bombay Chronicle Photos.

THE PARSİ TEAM: VAZIFDAR, THE SKIPPER, IN THE CENTRE.



Pardeshi and Navle, who opened the Hindu defence.



THE HINDU TEAM: P. VITHAL, THE CAPTAIN, IN THE CENTRE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3.
S.S. Chakla Woollett Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 4.
S.S. City of Calcutta Henderson Hull.
S.S. City of Bombay Wyler Calcutta.
S.S. Nordmark Swegen Bangkok.
S.S. British Advocate Taylor Abadan.
S.S. Vaena Fitzherbert Busreh.

LOADING.

Dec. 3.
Steamer Lahore for China.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, December 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

- 2 Ranpara (s) 9268 tons, London, 5/12, M. M. and Co.
- 3 Castalia (s) 4171, L'pool, 5/12, Graham.
- 9 City of Calcutta 4899, Karachi 5/12, K. W. and Co.
- 10 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/12 L. Niestine.
- 12 Cf. Lincoln, 3784 Rangoon 4/12 J. F. & Co.
- 17 Wolland (s) 2991 tons, Antwerp, 5/12, Graham Trading Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

- 1 Ahmed 1331, Basreh, N. F. S. Hassam and Co.
 - 4 Vasna, 2013, Basreh 4/12, M. M. & Co.
 - 5 Sumatra Maru (s) 4272, Kobe, 9/12, O. S. Kaisha.
 - 10 & 11 Jalajyoti (s) 2698, N.F., N.F., S. S. N. Co. Ltd.
 - 16 Jamnagar 279 Janagar, 4/12 L. Naran.
- PRINCE'S DOCK.
- B. Surada 3382 tons N.F. N.F. M. & Co.
 - C & R. Cl. Mackinnon 3049 M. Coast 8/12 J. F. and Co.
 - D & E Jaladuta, 2503, N.F. N.F. S. S. N. Co. Ltd.
 - K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F. N.F. S. S. N. Co.
 - L. M. Devanah (s) 4758 tons N.F. N.F. M. M. and Co.
 - N Nazareno, 3757, Genoa, 4/12 L. Triestino.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Dec. 3.

Weather has been dry generally, rainfall being confined to extreme south of the country.

The chief amounts are:—Negapatam and Cuddalore three quarters inch.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

"WONDERFUL ANSWERS"

To all questions regarding your future. Send birth time or time of writing the letter and we will send you most accurate and striking answers without any exaggeration, because we also apply Mesmerism and Hypnotic processes. Send only two rupees for 6 queries and if you want agitation; because we also apply Mesmerism and Hypnotism. Mesmeric book complete course available only for a short time. EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O. Chodavaram (Dt. Visagapatam.)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency, is granted, with effect from the date from which his services will be placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for four months.

Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd November.

Mr. D. A. Idgunji, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, has been granted, with effect from the date from which he availed himself of it, leave on half average pay up to such date in April as may be two days before the commencement of the summer vacation in April of the Dharwar First Class Subordinate Judge's Court.

Mr. V. G. Sane, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. J. A. Samant, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kalyan, to be acting Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Mr. M. C. Shah, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge (on probation), Thana, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge (on probation), Kalyan.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, to try the case relating to the prosecution of Mr. J. A. R. Cama, Deputy Collector, under suspension.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, is granted, with effect from the 1st December, 1925, or from the date of his relief, leave on average pay for eight months full, followed by leave on half average pay till the date of his superannuation, viz., the 25th December, 1927, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse, Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India leave on half average pay for twenty months in continuation of the leave on average pay for eight months granted to him.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S., Acting Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months with effect from the 14th March, 1926.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Collector of Belgam vice Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S.

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., on relief, to revert as Assistant Collector, Belgam.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals vice Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. Raghavendra Ramchandra Diwkar to act as Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. S. S. Deshpande retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. Venkat Rao Vithal Nadig to act as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. V. H. Naik, pending further orders.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 3rd January, 1926, leave on average pay for two months, with permission to prefix to the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Hardasamal Udarnalal, acting Collector of Nawabshah, is granted, with effect from 10th December, 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for such period as may be due to him.

Mr. A. G. F. Napier, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 10th November, 1925.

Mr. W. R. Tennant, I.C.S., Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces, with effect from the 16th November, 1925.

Mr. R. L. McKernan, I.C.S., Officiating Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 14th November, 1925.

Mr. A. S. B. Bayley, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 14th November, 1925.

ant-General, Bombay, has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 14th November, 1925.

Mr. A. M. Diwanji, Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach, to be Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

Mr. G. I. Shah, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, and doing duty as Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach, vice Mr. A. M. Diwanji.

Mr. M. V. Merchant, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational and Marine Departments, is granted leave on average pay for four months, preparatory to retirement, with effect from the 1st December, 1925.

Lieut.-Col. G. McPherson, I.M.S., on return from leave to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar.

Maj. M. J. Holgate, I.M.S., on relief by Lieut.-Col. G. McPherson, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, with attached duties, vice Lieut.-Col. M. S. Irani, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Lieut.-Col. A. F. W. King, I.M.S., on return from leave to be Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Dharwar, vice Lieut.-Col. J. L. Lunham, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. V. Trivedi, L. M. & S., B. M. S., on general duty at the Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar, has been granted leave on average pay for six weeks with effect from the forenoon of the 6th November.

Dr. N. Hamilton Fairley, Medical Research Officer, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, is granted by the High Commissioner for India leave for six months on medical certificate in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Lieut.-Col. M. S. Irani, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Aden, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief in December 1925.

Mr. D. K. Bhare, as a temporary Executive Engineer (Stores Officer) on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme with effect from the date he reports himself to the Chief Engineer for duty.

Mr. H. J. Goodwin, Temporary Engineer by the Superintending Engineer, South Circle is extended by four months and twelve days' similar leave.

NEW VICEROY.

(Continued from page 8.)

once had been that it was all the same to them whether a viceroy was good or bad. Now did it then concern the city, particularly when this country had no voice, or was never consulted when the appointment of the new viceroy was made, and was the outcome of the Imperial Council, and knowing its attitude for the last many months, it was the duty of everyman in the Corporation in the interests of this country, to have nothing to do with the appointment.

It was all the same to him whether the coming viceroy was a good or an estimable man. They had nothing to do with it, for Mr. Wood would merely carry out the policy of the British Cabinet whose agent he was. Mr. Wood had simply to carry out the wishes of the Secretary of State or Whitehall. Nothing had been done by the Cabinet all these years and they had merely been speaking platitudes, and he hoped the Corporation not waste their time over either the arrival or the departure of a viceroy.

NOT IN THE NAME OF CORPORATION.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai in opposing said he did not want to import any personal feelings in the matter. They did not know even the name of the Viceroy when he was appointed and still Mr. Dumas had taken the trouble of reading the many private testimonials given to Mr. Wood.

If the Corporation was satisfied with the Viceroy they could give him an address at the time of his departure. They must remember that the angle of vision in the country had changed, and they knew that governors were not given addresses to the many towns they went and he did not know why the Corporation should not follow the good

example of those municipalities. Let the Viceroy earn the good will and gratitude of the country, and then they would be glad to give an address to him. But if his admirers were intent on giving an address to him let them do so by all means, but let it not be done in the name of the Corporation!

CHANGE THE CONVENTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was the custom of the House to give addresses to incoming and outgoing Viceroys and Governors, whether good, bad or indifferent, and the proposition placed before the House was merely in the way of a convention. But they must remember that many old conventions had changed, and it was therefore time for them to change this convention too. If they wanted to give an address as a matter of course he would ask them to amend the Act in order that every Viceroy might be given an address, whether they wanted it or not. Or better still let them provide that no one should be given an address, as it was outside the scope of their duties. They knew nothing about the incoming Viceroy and Mr. Dumas had to take a great deal of trouble in finding out even his name and qualifications. But since they gave addresses to all Viceroys there was no distinction in such addresses, he thought and they had no value worth mentioning. Therefore, it was quite unnecessary for Mr. Dumas to go through the previous record of the coming officer. They were asked not to oppose the resolution simply for the sake of opposition; but then he would ask them not to put forward a proposition like this simply for the sake of doing it.

Mr. P. C. Sethna supporting said even Mr. Patel had been given addresses by many of the municipalities, and he did not see any reason against the address now proposed to the coming Viceroy.

NOT A PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi opposed. (There were loud shouts at this of "vote, vote," but Mr. Gandhi would not sit down.) After a time since Mr. Gandhi persisted, the members sat exhausted. Said Mr. Gandhi, if Mr. Patel was given addresses it was because he was elected in spite of the opposition of Government by the representatives of the people. If the Viceroy came to India, as the chosen of the people then they would have been the first to give him an address but then he was not. If, in the future their Viceroys were elected by the people like the Premier Mr. Baldwin, then the people of this country would as willingly give him addresses.

Mr. Dumas rose to reply, but he was greeted with cries of "vote, vote," and he had to sit down. The question was put to vote and declared carried, and a division was demanded and the result was that 46 voted against and 21 for. The motion was thus carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list.

IN FAVOUR.

1 A. R. Dintiker, 2 C. W. Arbuthnot, 3 B. N. Gaudia, 4 Byramji Jijibhai, 5 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 6 H. J. Davis, 7 R. H. A. Davies, 8 Dr. D. A. Dalmage, 9 Dr.

That Ulcerated Leg

"My Leg is now well."
Mrs. Barton, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."



Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. AYERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

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Just as good for Rheumatisms, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rash, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.



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DUNCAN, the winner of the first prize of £100 in a recent Baby Competition in which there were over 52,000 entries, was reared on

Allenburys' Foods for Infants

These foods are specially manufactured for infant feeding, and long experience proves that they give the best results in any climate. Fresh stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

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CONQUEROR OF PAIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after-effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

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Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

D. B. Master, 30 E. R. Hirjibehdin, 11. Fazul Ibrahim, 32 Dr. Cosmes Fernandes, 13 H. M. Rahimtoola, 14 H. M. Chowdhury, 15 H. P. Mody, 16 Ishwerdas Lakshmidas, 17 Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, 18 J. B. Boman Beharam, 19 J. B. Petit, 20 Dr. J. J. Carsetji, 21 Kanji Dwarakadas, 22 K. S. Dhondy, 23 P. A. Bely, 24 Mahomedally Allabux, 25 Sir Mahomed Habbib, 26 M. Haveliwalla, 27 M. A. Dabholkar, 28 Dr. M. E. Pardi, 29 M. A. M. Khan, 30 Dr. M. C. Javie, 31 N. M. Dumas, 32 N. V. Mandlik, 33 Dr. N. A. Moos, 34 Meyer Nissim, 35 F. W. Petch, 36 P. J. Murzaban, 37 P. C. Sethna, 38 R. M. Chinoy, 39 R. A. Gole, 40 A. J. Raymond, 41 Dr. R. M. Mistry, 42 R. S. Niclay, 43 S. K. Barodawalla, 44 Dr. S. S. Batiwalla, 45 S. K. Bole, 46 Sir V. A. Dabholkar, Total 46.

AGAINST:

1 A. H. S. Khatri, 2 Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, 3 Miss Bachubai Lotewalla, 4 B. N. Motiwalla, 5 F. M. A. M. Haji, 6 F. A. Ginnwalla, 7 Haji L. H. Usman, 8 Jamnadas Mohla, 9 J. G. Nenscy, 10 Kanji Master, 11 K. F. Nariman, 12 L. R. Tairsee, 13 M. M. Desai, 14 R. K. Vaidya, 15 R. M. Bhat, 16 Ranchodas Gandhi, 17 S. L. Silam, 18 Shirdas Chapey, 19 S. D. Navalkar, 20 V. A. Desai, 21 Vithaldas D. Govindji, Total 21.



Make no mistake!

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid, and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

It is unusual for all of these symptoms to be present at one time, but if you are in doubt about yourself, you will do well to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. •Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.

Warm Yourself—

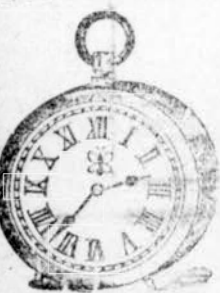
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RUGS
VESTS
SHAWLS
FLANNELS
SUITINGS
COMFORTERS
BALA CAPS
ETC. — ETC.

The Cheapest House

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EAST & WEST.

PARIS TO-DAY.

MOSUL AND THE CHRISTIANS.

FOREIGN INTRIGUE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

I have received one of her usual highly interesting notes from Miss Edith Durham, who has been taking a holiday and, as usual, spending it in observation of people and events. Part of her two months' tour was spent in Paris, and she could not help noticing that the whole of her circle of friends in that city was "Anti," both in respect of the war in the Riff and the campaign in Syria. Current talk, no doubt, a good deal of it the wild rumour of excited people, charges the Government with "corruption." General Weygand, who did better than anyone in Syria (as a French-ruled land), ought to have been sent back there. Not likely that anything so sensible would be done. He had to be kept out of it, owing to the persistent public "raconteur" of his being son of the late King of the Belgians, and suspected of "political propaganda." Indeed, it would seem as if we were again in for a spell of that crowd madness which seizes the French in moments of difficulty, the "We are betrayed" of 1870. An extraordinary network of alarm and suspicion covers France. Take the case of poor Philip Daudet. To us it seems a "close-and-open proposition," as the Americans say. The lad was sick of the propaganda into which his family drew him, and revolted. Sick of his revolt, which was equally out of his line, he ended the problem of his unhappy fate. But Paris will not endure such a plain explanation. A wholly political quarrel has arisen over the enquiry whether the wretched child committed suicide or was politically murdered. Each party rages against all others, and scenes of the greatest violence have taken place in Court. In this case again all the polemic is on the lines of "treachery," "murder," "corruption," "revenge," "hebetude," etc. To one who is a stranger to this periodical brain-storm in France, that beautiful land seems going "en bleu" to the madhouse.

FRENCH SENSITIVENESS.

By filling the Press with all this, the news of the war is reduced to almost nothing, but what there is, is associated with a bitter campaign against Sarraïl. Not always one suspects, out of disagreement with "frivolousness," but generally because "the fool was so mad about it." And a most remarkable feature has arisen to view. French opinion is alarmed about foreign opinion. Miss Durham says:—"The criticism of General Sarraïl has been extremely bitter; and the one thing emphasised in the Press is terror of what the League of Nations will say of the way the mandate is being carried out. That is an interesting fact. These articles show that France, which not even its friends will say is lacking in self-consciousness, had evidently meant to show the world how mandates should be carried out, the fear that, instead of this, they may receive public censure, seems to hit them hard."

"This seems to indicate that a properly-managed League of Nations might in the future do a great deal of good. People's pride is 'sometimes' as sensitive as their pocket. France is already hit in the pocket, and cannot afford to be hit in her pride as well."

A visitor to Paris, without a reassuring visit to the statistical departments, would conclude that there is not much real France remaining. The city swarms with foreigners of every sort. And the predominant element is the Slav. Not the red Muscovite, but the Europe-eater of the pre-war variety, who finds Russia too hot for his feet and has made Paris his home. And not Russians merely, but all sorts of Slavs. Will future ages consider the Great War as dating the beginning of Slav conquest of Europe? This is far from a pleasant thought; it is a possibility.

MOSUL AND THE CHRISTIANS.

The open public meeting of last Friday in Essex Hall to urge the British evacuation of Mesopotamia was a success, and all the more so because a persistent heckler, who admitted he was a Government servant, raised a row of "propaganda points" against the contentions of the speakers. He was fully and courteously answered, and he gathered only four other opponents of "Clearing Out of Mosul" around his standard on the taking of a vote. The heckler's chief point is worth taking up here, for it will have been noticed among the propaganda of the Relief Fund movement for the relief of the children, generally referred to as the "orphan" of alleged deported Christians of the Mosul vilayet. In brief, it is asserted that, even if Nestorians fought against their country, Turkey, and on the side of her enemies in the War, and have perhaps risen at times since the Ar-

mistice, this has nothing to do with the Chaldeans, who inhabit the Vilayet and now have been brutally deported, with violation of young girls and other delicacies of anti-Turk propaganda.

It is easy to show that the very anti-Turks themselves, when endeavouring to show that the Christians referred to have been slaughtered, make a practice of lumping Chaldeans and Nestorians together. An eminent Protestant divine has openly claimed that they pinned themselves to "our cause" in the War and now need our protection; and he makes no distinction between Nestorians and Chaldeans. And as we go on in the study of the two little communities, we are bound to take up the same attitude. They are linked together.

CHALDEANS AND NESTORIANS.

When it suits the purpose of propagandists the Chaldeans and the Nestorians are represented as two distinct communities, the Chaldeans very peaceable and inoffensive, even if perhaps the Nestorians might occasionally have given way to a justifiable indignation, etc.

I would go a step further and say that both these communities have been uniformly peaceable, law-abiding and on happy terms with their neighbours and the authorities, until the foreign agitator came in and stirred them to desperate acts. First it was the Tzarist Russian agents, later the invading Tzarist forces, after that the Iraqi British agents, and if the Chaldeans ever wanted to keep clear of Nestorian manoeuvres they had to fall in with them, especially where they are to be found in the same localities, as in the valley of the Khabor.

NESTORIANS (SYRIANS).

"Frontiers of Language and Nationality" (Leon Dominian), written 1915 and published 1917, describes the relations of the two communities after the following manner. The Nestorians (who call themselves Syrians and recognise no other appellation) are followers of Nestorius who succeeded from Orthodox Christianity in the sixth century. They inhabit scattered villages in a region from the Persian in the west to the Tigris eastwards, and roughly between latitudes 34 and 38. On the north the limit is the valley of the Bohtan. "They are martial and hold their own against the Kurds. They are strongest in the valley of the Bohtan, the valley of the Khabor, and the basin of the Great Zab. While they are poor and diffident in the mountains, the tract produces a different set. Now associated historically with this community (which no one denies has been in arms against Turkey) are the related community of the Chaldeans."

CHALDEANS (KALDANI).

The Chaldeans (Kaldani) are racially akin to the Nestorians. Prior to the seventh century, they formed one community with them. Then the greater part of them joined the Roman Catholic Church. (Protestant sections exist as well, in both the communities.) The Chaldeans are found as far west as Dimehkir, again near Jezireh, at Sert (Sart), and in the Khabor basin.

In chap. ix. of "Living Races of Mankind" Dr. A. H. Keane writes of these people as if they were one nation, exactly by the way as do the Relief fund collectors when they are arousing public sympathy and indignation. On page 347 he refers to the "Chaldeans or misnamed Nestorians"; and this, despite the inclusion of numbers of missionary photographs of "Nestorians" as they are there plainly called. In another place he says: "The Kaldani, as the Chaldeans or Nestorians call themselves." There are, the author says, "A number of nationalities, such as the Chaldeans or Nestorians," whose main claim to be associated rests on the community of their religion."

THE PEACE-BREAKERS.

Mr. Phillips Price says that, in an interview with the Patriarch (the Mar Shimun) in 1916, that ecclesiastic said the Syrian (Assyrian) people had lived in perfect accord with their neighbours and the best of terms with the Turkish rulers. This state of things lasted up to the spring of 1915. The children of the Kurdish tribes in the vicinity of the Turkish families, and off the Assyrian community, would all be seen playing together in the streets. Thus dwelt these people of the headwaters of the Tigris. It was not till agents and emissaries of the Tzar's Government came to the Bakhtiari mountains and promised cash and ammunition, and hinted that those refusing would be treated as enemies on the arrival of the victorious forces of liberty and justice, that the Christians joined the standard of the invaders. Turkish agents soon knew all their names; the Assyrian district was entered, by the national forces, and the insurgents found themselves in flight. Intrigues of Imperialism threw these people into the horror of war, and they had to fly to Persia. On the irregular occupation by the British and

Irak forces of a salient to the north of the Mosul frontier, the Assyrians were taken up by the invaders and made an international question, by which hypocritical friendship they will benefit as much as did the Armenians.

THE SIZE OF THIS PEOPLE.

I will close this matter with a quotation from "The Living Races of Mankind":

"With the Christian Nestorian communities dwelling in their midst the Kurds seem to have come to sort of give-and-take understanding in virtue of which both have for generations lived peacefully together. Some mystery hangs over these 'Nestorians', a name which they reject with scorn, calling themselves Chaldeans, and claiming descent from the ancient Chaldean inhabitants of Babylonia. But it is quite possible they may be all this, and if we suppose they were evangelised by the adherents of Nestorius dispersed over Asia after his condemnation by the Council of Ephesus, the difficulty will be removed, and the two names reconciled. At present these 'Nestorian Chaldeans', as we may now call them, form several small Christian communities, generally harmless and inoffensive" (written about 1905, this was perfectly true) "and numbering altogether about 200,000 souls." (This was an excessive figure for any period. The pre-war estimate of Christian writers showed, at the highest, Chaldeans 50,000; Nestorians 60,000; while an investigation by village yielded 27,242 families, or total individuals (at six in a family) 63,452 which included the Jacobites and all the Protestants.)

FROM MR. M. PICKTHALL.

It is with great pleasure I offer to my readers a few passages from a letter, which although a private one, is too good to be hoarded, and contains (I think) nothing of a nature that should not be revealed. It is, all will agree, intensely interesting. Mr. Marwade (Mohammed) Pickthall is Principal of the Government High School at Chaharghat:

"My dear friend Field. . . . Hyderabad is the life of goldfish in a bowl, completely isolated from the rest of the world yet in sight of it."

"Correspondence is more languid here than elsewhere, because we are all occupied with our own little fishy affairs, and when one wants to do anything outside, there is the glass wall, unseen but felt. . . ."

"My school progresses. I have practically abolished corporal punishment, which was rife before I came,—that is to say, I have forbidden my subordinates to use the cane, reserving that privilege to myself, as head of the establishment. The discipline is certainly not worse than before, and the numbers of the school are rising steadily. If I had the accommodation I believe that I could get two thousand boys. I have now well over eight hundred, and I have to turn away many applicants for certain of the lower forms, which are packed full. We have no proper playing grounds, but after many difficulties I got a roughish place for football practice, and the games superintendent tells me that, in spite of all our drawbacks, we have a chance of winning the shield in the High Schools' tournament this year. To-day I have been watching a match in which my little primary school-boys beat the primary school-boys of the City High School and played a very pretty game indeed. They play barefooted."

"My boys are pretty equally divided between Hindus and Muslims, so are the masters. In the new arrangement of school prizes, thanks to a Government grant, I am instituting a good big prize for Muslim religion and an equal one for Hindu religion (both being taught in the school), also a prize for Arabic and an equal one for Sanskrit. So you see I try to hold the balance level (it is, indeed, the traditional policy of this State). In our scout troop the scout-master (a Muslim) got over the food difficulty by persuading the Muslim scouts to be vegetarians when in camp!"

"It seems to me that the school is working well and happily. I hope it is. It takes up all my time."

"Forgive me if I write of things, to you uninteresting, being myself wrapped up in them just now."

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break-down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand eloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a mainly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervous diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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THE INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

SESSION IN BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Indian Science Congress will be having its thirteenth meeting in Bombay from the 4th to 9th January in 1926. The institution owes its origin to the two well-known scientists, namely Prof. D. C. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen who initiated the movement and enlisted on its behalf the co-operation and assistance of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Dr. Simonsen is still the permanent secretary although Prof. Macmahon resigned in favour of Dr. C. V. Raman, F. R. S., in 1921, who also in his turn transferred his duties to Dr. Agharkar.

The first Congress was called to meet at Calcutta in the rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1914 and was inaugurated by an address of the late distinguished jurist and educationist Sir Asutosh Mukerji who with his robust independence of character and unstinting devotion to the cause of education endeavoured to bring about the all sided development of the University of Calcutta. And it is undisputed that he alone is responsible for the very eminent position which that University holds at the present time in matters of Scientific research.

Since 1914, the Congress has toured round the country, visiting in succession, Madras, Lucknow, Bangalore, Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay, and Benares and in fact has visited some of these places twice. The Congress encourages both pure science and its practical applications to industry and art. Its object is to bring the aims and uses of Science into public prominence; and create and maintain a strong research atmosphere. Its basic principle is co-operation between officials and non-officials, between Englishmen and Indians, between laboratories maintained by private effort and those managed by Government or the Universities and other public institutions, between trained senior workers who have attained an established position and junior workers and raw graduates who are just beginning original research. So far the Congress has succeeded in bringing together men distinguished in Science from all parts of the country and has uniformly enjoyed the practical supports of all Sections of the community.

In the early stages the Congress devoted itself to few subjects, but now it comprises nine different sections viz., Elementary Physics and Mathematics, Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Medical and Veterinary Research, Anthropology and Psychology. There has been a steady increase in the size of the programmes of the different sections of work of this Congress. Both in volume and quality which is not unreasonable attribute to the growth of a more critical and ambitious outlook to which these annual gatherings have contributed.

The Indian Science Congress will hold its next sessions in Bombay in the first week of January under the Presidency of Mr. A. Howard, C. I. E., who has spent the major part of his active career in conducting important investigations in Botany and Agriculture and is now the Director of the Institute of Plant Industry which was founded at Indore a year ago under the auspices of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The various sectional presidents have invariably been all researchers of a high order and have already formed in their Universities strong nuclei which are contributing considerably to the store of human knowledge.

The Sectional Presidents of the Bombay Meeting are as follows:—

Agriculture—G. S. Henderson, Esq., Imperial Agriculturist, Pusa (Bihar).

Mathematics and Physics—Prof. Megh Naha Saha, D. Sc., Professor of Physics, University of Allahabad.

Chemistry—Dr. B. B. Dey, D. Sc., Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras.

Zoology—Prof. H. R. Mahra, Ph. D., Professor of Zoology, Benares Hindu University.

Botany—Rev. Dr. E. Blatter, S. J., St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

Geology—Prof. B. Sahani, D. Sc., Professor of Botany, Lucknow University.

Anthropology—N. Subramanyam Iyer, M. A., Senior Dewan Peshkar, Trivendrum.

Medical and Veterinary Research—Dr. R. Row, M. D., D. Sc., c/o Bhajekar's Hospital, Girgaum, Bombay.

Psychology—Dr. Haridas Bhattacharji, M. A., Ph. D., Department of Psychology, Dacca University.

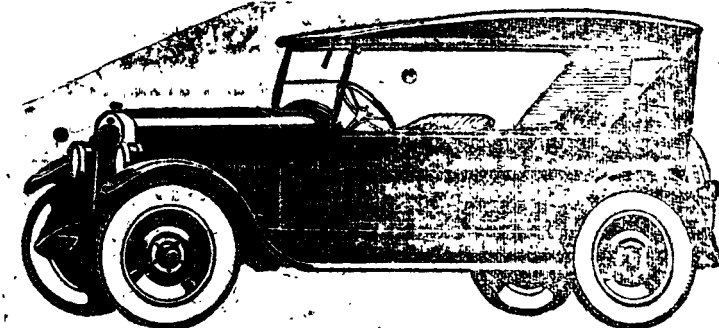
The Congress last met in Bombay in the year 1919, and public attention was not attracted to it to a very great extent partly due to the fact that the City was suffering from the after effects of the Great War and partly due to the absence of a genuine science institution.

But Bombay has changed considerably since then. Important engineering and industrial developments have been brought about in the last six years. The general public has begun to appreciate the beneficial effects of scientific investigations and research and it is expected that this time the City will extend a very warm and fitting welcome to the Indian Science Congress.

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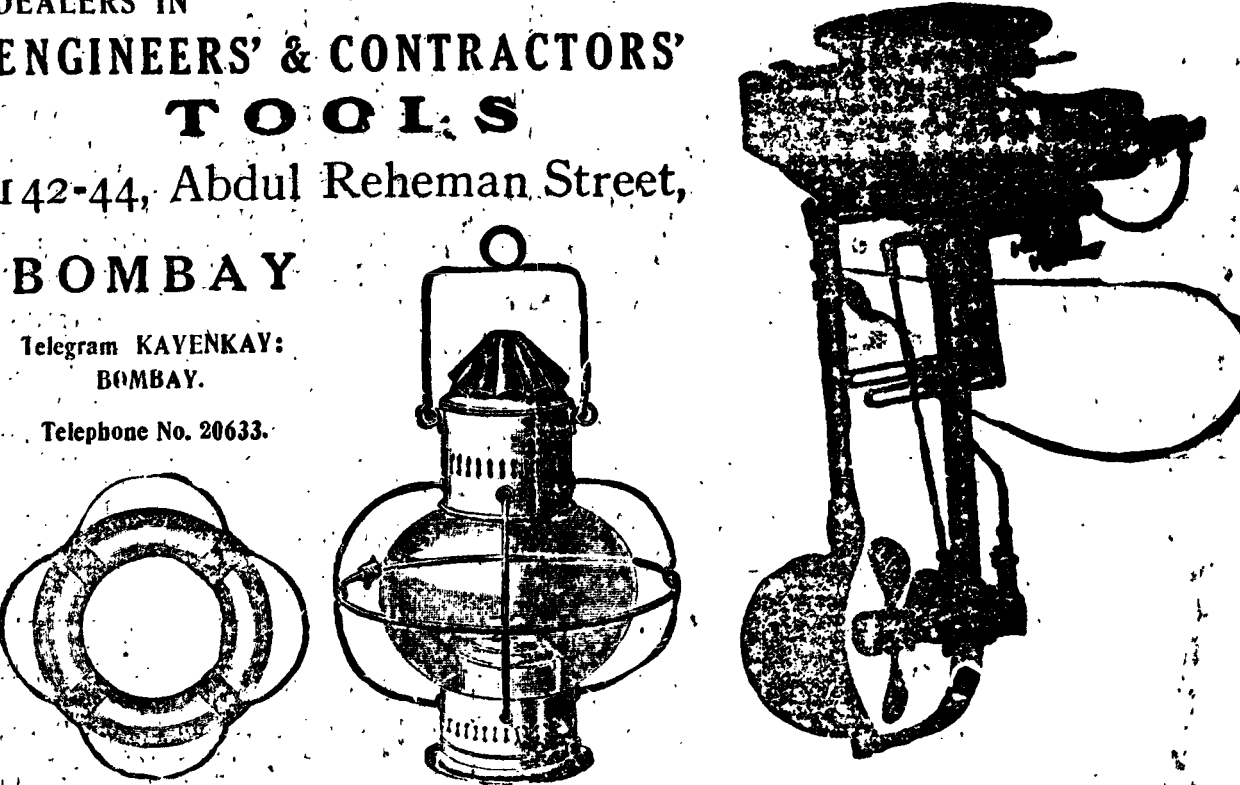
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